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Whom God Abandoned, These Defended!

(See Page 3)

Short Story

By Domhnall O'Conaill

The Child Who Believed In 'God'

Long before I met him I knew all about him. In fact, I knew more about God than about my own father. You see, I didn't have a father. My mother told me that instead of having a mother and father I had two mothers. When the kids in the street said to me that I had no father and that my mother wasn't married I used to say.:

"Well, I have two mothers."

Sometimes I pulled out my tongue at them so they'd know that I didn't care what they thought. My mother always said that if people took as much interest in their own affairs as they did in other people's, the world would be a much better place. When I asked her why I had two mothers, she'd say: "Sure, it's easy to have a mother and father; everyone has them, but it's much harder to have two mothers. You should be thankful; it makes you uncommon."

The teacher, one day, told us about God. I kind of liked the idea of him. He was the father of everyone. I wished, though, that he were someone real, and I used to think that probably if he had seen my mother when she was all dressed up, had washed her face and put on the little dabs of colour on her cheeks he'd say to her:

"Nellie, will you be my wife?

And even as I thought of it, I hoped that my mother would say yes; but she was funny like that; she used to say there wasn't good man breathing. Once when she said that I said to her:

'How about God; is he breathing?

"You're too bloody cute," she said. "I think you were here before.

'Where?' I asked.

"Wash your face," she snapped at me, "and don't leave a tide-mark"

At night I'd lie awake in bed and think about God. I used to think of him as an old man with a big grey beard and nice kind eyes, rather like the old men who stood outside pubs and sell out tobacco after they'd had a few pints inside. As I lay there I'd talk with him. "Wasn't it a bad day to-day? Why did you make it rain?" And he'd be quiet for a few minutes, then he'd say:

"Yes I made it rain."

"But why?" I'd ask him.

Then he'd smile at me and say;

"Don't you like the rain?"

And the nice kind of way he'd say it would make me remember all the grand things about rain.

I got very friendly with God, but I didn't tell anyone about it. Only Vera It was a hot, sunny day when I told her about God. She said to me: "I wish I could see him."

"Well," I said, 'you might be able to but I don't know whether you'd like him. You might be afraid of him. Besides, I only see him at night".

The sun had made the streets as hot as a cosy bed. Vera and myself sat on a low wall and sucked pebbles. That was Vera's idea; she said that pebbles had cold water inside them. So we sucked it out. Every time we wanted to talk we had to take the pebbles out of our mouths, otherwise we'd swallow them and have to get our belly cut open to get the pebbles out. She took a pebble out of her mouth and asked: "Is God rich?

Now, I didn't know what to say, for I'd never asked him, so I said:

"Well, he's just middling, you know."

"Is he very big?"

"Oh, yes," I said, "and he has a big grey beard."

Just at that moment we heard a banjo being played, so we jumped off the wall and ran down the back passage-way: that's where all the people who sang, played banjos or whistles went when they came around our district.

As soon as I saw him I felt shy. Vera ran on first, but I stood watching for a while. I wondered if God would mind me coming to stare at him. It was God, sure enough, for he had a grey beard and those soft, old-man eyes, and when he saw me staring at him he smiled, and said: "Hello."

And, you know, I felt a bit ashamed of God. I didn't say a word to Vera. She began to hum the tune that he was playing; the last lines of it were:

But there ain't no sight,
Like a moonlit night.
On the Bam, bam, bamee shore.

When he'd finished he smiled at us both.

"Did you like that?" he asked.

I didn't answer him, and Vera said: "Do you know 'I'm One of the Nuts from Barcelona'?"

"Yes," he said, and began to play it.

I whispered to Vera when he wasn't watching: "That's him".

"Who?" she asked out loud, but luckily God was playing the banjo and didn't hear.

"It's God," I said, and I could feel my cheeks blushing and I hardly heard the tune, although it was one of my favourites at the time.

"I'm going to ask him if he is.

I don't believe you," said Vera.

'Oh, don't,' I said, 'please don't.'

But she shouted: "Are you God?"

"Yes," he said, and went on plucking the banjo strings harder than ever.

"He is," she said. And I just smiled, as much as to say: "Now you know I'm not telling lies."

'Let's ask him,' she said, "to let us go around with his hat."

"No," I said, "God's not collecting money; he's just come down to give us a tune, like when me mother has company and she plays the piano for them."

But then, God took off the hat he was wearing, and I noticed that he was going bald.

"You didn't tell me God was bald," said Vera.

"Well, he's got a lot to worry about," I lied.

"Now", said God to me, "how are you getting on?"

"Very well, thanks," I said; "how are you?"

"Fine", he said, "but it's hot work, this,' and he pointed to his banjo.

"Yes," I said, for there was nothing else to say.

At that moment the policeman's wife came to her back door and threw out a penny. She shouted: 'Don't play any more; my old man's asleep."

God picked up the penny and looked at both sides of it before he put it into his pocket.

"There," he said, "a penny; that's all they think of my music around here."

"I thought", said Vera, "that you told me he wasn't playing for money"

"He must be hard up." I said.

I felt sorry for him. I had no money, but there were two jam-pots in our back yard, so I said: "If you wait, I'll get you some more money".

So I rushed off and left Vera talking to him. I could here her asking him all about the latest tunes. When I turned around and looked back before I turned the corner, both of them were sitting down on the stone steps, and he was lighting his clay pipe.

The jam-pots were there all right, so I took them over to Dobson's shop and got a penny for the two. Then I went back to the passage-way and said: "Here's another penny."

"Thanks", he said; "God bless you."

And when he saw me look at him, he smiled and said: "I mean, I'll bless you. This is hot weather; it makes a man thirsty."

"Have a pebble," said Vera, and she gave him one.

But God didn't know what to do with it, so Vera said: "Just suck it. it'll make your mouth taste the water".

'Water,' said God, and he wiped the thought from his mouth with the back of his hand.

"Tell me," he said, "what does your father do?"

"He hasn't got one," said Vera, "but I have." But God didn't so much as look at her. He turned to me.

"So you've got no father!"

"No, but I've got two mothers."

"Did you never have a father?

"His mother isn't married," said Vera.

"Now," said God to her, "you've no right to say that. As a matter of fact, I'm his father, and your father too."

Vera laughed right into his face.

"My father," she said, "works in the Fruit Market".

My mother always said that she was cheeky, and I thought so then.

But God paid no attention to her;

"You know," he said, "I had a son, but I never even saw him."

'Did you?" I asked, and I was sure that I was his son.

"Yes," he said, and though he looked at the pebble in his hand I was sure that he thought he was looking at something else. Then he stood up and said, "Well, I'll be off," and he shook his old trousers down his legs so that they hid the holes in his socks; "good-bye."

When I got home, my mother was in a terrible temper. She knew I'd taken the jam-pots,

'You're a thief,' she said, "an awful thief."

"Well," I said, and I thought I was telling a lie, for I was so afraid, 'I gave the money to God.'

She laughed, not because she thought it was funny; just to show that she didn't believe me.

"That's good; that's the best one yet. Where do you think of these things? You're every bar of your culd fella."

"But," I said, 'he told me that he was my father and everyone's father.'

"Who?"

'God,' I said; "didn't you hear him playing the banjo?"

She just looked at me. And for no reason at all she burst out crying and held me close to her. I could feel her body shaking, and it made me cry, too.

"You're very innocent," said my mother. But I felt that my innocence, whatever it was, was over, and I would never again be able to talk with God.

"John O'London's Weekly".

Page 33—And Hurry!

Do You Know That—

1. The newly-nationalised British railway system comprises 52,000 miles of track, 20,000 locomotives, 40,000 carriages and over 1,200,000 wagons.
2. The average smoker in Britain paid, during 1947, 10sh. a week in tobacco tax.
3. Cricket has been played in the West Indies for over 120 years but not until 1928 were Test matches played against England.
4. Under the London County Council scholarships scheme, last year an average of 9,482 maintenance grants were given each term.
5. There are now 1,300 Young Farmers' Clubs in Britain with a membership of nearly 70,000.
6. The busiest ship-building river in the world, the Clyde, in 1947 broke its peacetime record. launching 99 ships, totalling 374,743 tons and valued at £31,000,000.
7. The first greyhound racing meet in Britain was held on July 24, 1927, at Manchester.

Granny had volunteered to look after her four-year-old grandson while his parents went to the pictures. Tucking him in bed, she whispered: "Are you ready for your bed-time story?"

"Not to-night, please, Granny," he murmured.

"Then, shall I sing you a lullaby?" asked the indulgent grandparent.

"No, thanks," said the four-year-old. "No lullaby."

Granny was perplexed.

"Then what can I do for you, my child?" she asked.

"Well," proposed the child, "suppose you take a walk and let me get some sleep."

*

"By Jove, old man, your walls are thin! You can hear the next-door wireless just as though it were in this room."

"I'll say the walls are thin! Why, when I get a headache the fellow next door takes two aspirins!"

*

"I think I'm getting over my insomnia. I had another sheepless night last night."

*

"I insured my voice for £10,000," boasted the exalted tenor.

"Oh! And what did you do with the money?" inquired the soprano.

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Whom God Abandoned These Defended!

By Richard Symonds

The devotion and courage of officials—both Military and Civil—and close Indo-Pakistan co-operation were responsible for carrying out smoothly and expeditiously the greatest transfer of population in history in the Punjab.

Here is a firsthand account of the memorable work done by some of the top-men, written by a British volunteer who has been helping in the evacuation of non-Muslims from Pakistan. Almost a crore of men, women and children were involved in this most gigantic operation.

The great bullock cart convoys, 100,000 strong, five miles long, have ceased to rumble over the border. Motor convoys no longer plough throughout loose sand or deep mud to remote villages. The greatest transfer of population in history, involving about 10 million people, is completed.

Hindus and Sikhs indeed remain to be evacuated from the N.W.F.P., Bhawalpur and Kashmir, but the exchange between East and West Punjab, so suddenly undertaken in August, has been completed ahead of schedule.

It is difficult to believe that in the chaotic days of August anyone could have foreseen the remarkable success of this operation, or believed that it could have been achieved with a hundredth part of the casualties with which it has actually been carried out. That success is no accident. It is partly the result of excellent collaboration between Indian and Pakistan military evacuation authorities, followed by very hard work by both military and civilian authorities. And it is partly due to a growing disgust among Punjabis themselves, on both sides of the border with the orgies which they had seen, heard of or even taken part in.

The Indian public has little knowledge or appreciation of the devotion of its servants in the West Punjab, for few Indian newspapers have maintained correspondents in Lahore, and the men themselves have been content to do their duty without publicity.

Two officers' services stand out notably.

The head of the Indian M.E.O. was Brigadier Mohite, a cheerful, fearless, likeable, 39-year-old Mahratta. His first acton was to move his headquarters boldly from Amritsar to Lahore, where he sat in the same building with his Pakistan counterpart. Their joint planning produced immediate results.

Trains and lorries never crossed the border in either direction without returning with a full load of refugees. The escort and armament of trains, which invariably carried troops of both Dominions, were systematised, the escort travelling on flat sandbagged wagons which gave them a maximum field of fire. Foot convoy were so diverted at the border that a Muslim and non-Muslim convoy never met. It was informally agreed that motor convoys going into the villages should have a mixed Indo-Pakistan escort, since non-Muslims (many of whom had been forcibly converted) were very reluctant to trust themselves to a purely Muslim force.

Brig. Mohite, both by example and precept, imbued his officers with two qualities, self-confidence and confidence in the co-operation of the Pakistan Army.

No Lack Of Daring

I have travelled with many convoys and have sometimes seen errors of judgement, but never lack of daring; and at officer level invariably correctness (and often cordiality) between the two Armies.

The other officer was Rai Bahadur Naturam, Chief Liaison Officer of the East Punjab Government in West Punjab. His work was perhaps more arduous, though not more important, than that of the brigadier. A retired officer of the Punjab Government, who had been both in the police and the provincial service, he was infinitely patient with the thousands who besieged him in his office, his compound and his bedroom, each with an individual story

Like the brigadier he was quite fearless, always expecting the co-operation of Muslims, many of whom in the Districts were old friends and colleagues. And no one was more wily in devising a stratagem if things went wrong and a convoy was in danger.

In each District the East Punjab Government maintained a District Liaison Officer. It was a lonely, thankless and dangerous job, for which it was difficult to recruit suitable officers. There were two outstanding liaison officers, both M.L.A.s, who had determined to remain in their constituencies until the last non-Muslim who wished to leave had been evacuated.

In Sarghoda Dr. Lena Singh established such a happy relationship with the Pakistan District authorities that a casual observer might have thought them to represent the same Government. In spite of indifferent health he took every opportunity of visiting the most obscure villages in order to see that no one had been forgotten, and in emergency was always willing to extend his work to the difficult frontier District of Mianwali.

In Jhelum, Mr. Aftar Narain faced exceptional difficulties, with heavy fighting going on in Kashmir only 30 miles away. Throughout these troubles he would walk confidently round the town in the course of his duties in a Gandhi cap, without an escort, saluted by, and chatting with, every Muslim whom he met. When I expressed admiration, he said simply "I think of them all, Muslim and non-Muslims, as my friends who have known me for years."

Some of the difficulties of convoy running and the qualities shown in overcoming them may be illustrated by two brief anecdotes, which could be multiplied a dozen times.

In October I was on an inspection tour of non-Muslim camps with Rai Bahadur Naturam and a British brigadier of the Indian Army. One evening, when we were a few miles east of the Indus, a deputation of Hindus came from a local camp to us to say that 600 of their relations and friends were in a town "K" many miles west of the river and in isolated desert country. Having mostly been forcibly converted to Islam they would not trust a purely Muslim escort to evacuate them. Could we rescue them?

Waziristan Mission

Pakistan civil and military authorities strongly questioned the story. But the brigadier was a diplomat. Contacting Pakistan Army, Area, Brigade and Division, he obtained twenty trucks, a Pakistan platoon to strengthen our local detachment of Indian troops, and permission to enter the Waziristan Area. We crossed the river at dawn and reached "K" in a few hours. The District Magistrate came with us and put on a curfew, but the aspect of the town, with each house a tortress and Pathans standing armed on the roofs, was not friendly. My job was to load the trucks in a scheduled hour and a half. Six hundred and twenty persons were safely aboard, and I was proudly reporting "operation completed," when the inevitable money-lender appeared, clasping his boxes of jewellery and pursued, very shrilly, by every woman in Pakistan.

The situation took our combined efforts, civil and military, Indian and Pakistani, to sort out; worse, we lost a precious half hour. This just gave the Pathans time to send a message to their friends that a sporting target was coming down the road. Their ambush was ineffective, being immediately beaten off by our unusually large number of Bren guns. But a startling incident arose. One element of our escort accused the other of having been shooting, not at the Pathans, but at them. The Pakistan Colonel had courteously insisted on escorting us out of his territory.

He and our Indian Army brigadier got the NCOs together, referred glowingly to battles fought together in the 8th and 14th Armies, and made them shake hands in grinning shame. . .So the battle was averted and in a few hours we were safely over the Indus unloading our refugees in a camp protected by Indian troops.

Some weeks later the Rai Bahadur asked me to accompany him to a small town "Y" under the shadow of the Salt Range where the non-Muslims were rumoured to be particularly oppressed and trouble was possible. The expedition was arranged in a hurry and we were given 20 civilian buses with Sikh drivers. The Sikhs have many admirable qualities but were at this time 100 per cent persona non grata in the West Punjab. The last twenty miles of the journey was through loose sand, and we arrived at dusk, one vehicle short, instead of at noon as planned.

Tension Broken

As we drew up in the large open space in front of the town, the whole Muslim population came out to look at us, curiously and sullenly. We were safe enough in our trucks but whether the Hindus would be safe coming out of the narrow lanes from their quarter was very doubtul. Suddenly through the crowd came a fine old ex-soldier with a red beard and many medal ribbons. He hugged me like a bear and brought tea and biscuits, which we ate slowly, with mutual compliments, in the middle of the square. There was a great sigh and a break of tension. Most of the Muslims went home. Others remained to help the Hindus load their huge tin boxes. Then the police appeared and courteously placed themselves at our service.

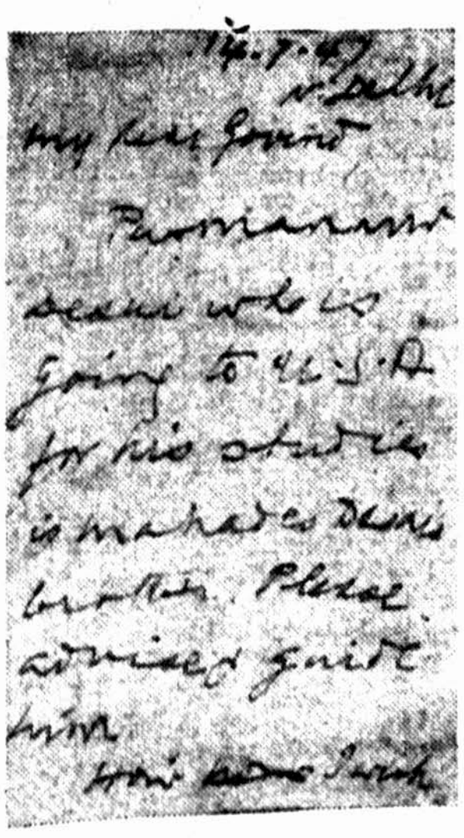
But we were still in a quandary. If we started back in the dark, we should stick in the sand, and in unfriendly country present an ideal target. If we remained where we were, it would seem to strain the good temper of the Muslims too far.

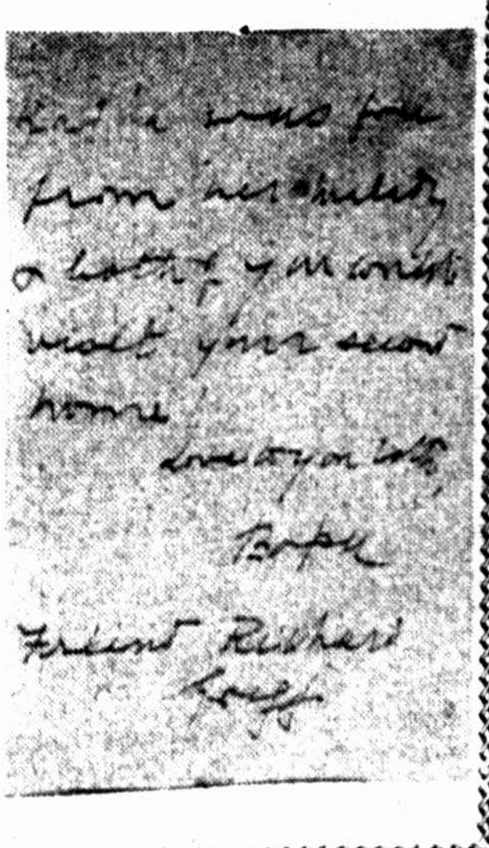
The Rai Bahadur pondered, and consulted the police and me. He had noticed, as he noticed most important things, that the police station was just outside the town, on the far side. So we drove out in full battle order, with a great noise, paused two miles out, made a detour, and returned to camp all night in the police compound, whilst the Muslims went quietly to bed having seen us safely away. By daybreak we were well on our road to Lahore.

I have made no reference to the work of the non-officials who stayed on—Mr. and Mrs. Brijlal Nehru in Lahore, Miss Mridula Sarabhai, swooping dynamically in from Amritsar. They were magnificent, but inevitably very few, and their work was specialised and limited. The full brunt of the task fell on the Army, Punjabis, Mahrattas, Madrasis, alike reliable in their very different ways, and on the civilian liaison officers. Government servants are a maligned class in India, but of these it could well be said:

"What God abandoned,
these defended,
And saved the sum of
things for pay."
(Statesman)

Gandhiji's Handwriting





DO YOU KNOW THAT

1 About 26,000,000 copies of newspapers are printed every day in Britain.

2 Of the 11 cricketers who have so far achieved the feat of scoring 100 centuries, 10 are Englishmen.

3 Londoners now travel one-fifth more than they did before the war.

4 The Olympic Games to be held in Britain this year will include 166 different events, covering 17 sports.

5 At present Britain's cotton mills are turning out no less than 43,000,000 yards of cloth every week.

6 Manchester United, one of Britain's leading football teams, plan to build a £100,000 fotball enclosure rivalling London's Wembley steadium.

There Was A Young Lady Of—

Who Wrote The First Limerick?

By Robert Calton

There was a Young Lady of Ryde,
whose shoe-strings were seldom untied.
She purchased some clogs, and some small spotted dogs,
And frequently walked about Ryde.

(Drawing and verse by Edward Lear)

A hundred years ago everyone, from duke to dustman, was playing a new game; even Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, joined in the fun. It all arose out of the "Book of Nonsense" published in 1846 by an unknown artist, Edward Lear, illustrated by himself, telling in limericks, a form of verse new to most people, of the adventures of the Young Lady of Hull or Ealing or Majorca, or the old man of Jamaica.

No one can say with certainty who wrote the first limerick. Some authorities incline to the view that they derive from a form of nonsense verse, often ribald, brought over to Ireland in general and Limerick in particular by returning members of the Irish brigade which, after many years of fighting for the French Kings, was disbanded at the end of the 18th century. Others think they came from a song with a chorus beginning, "Will you come up to Limerick?" while there are some who contend that they should not be called Limericks at all but Lear-icks, named after Edward Lear himself.

Shy Stranger Arrives

Be that as it may, it is a fact that early in the 1840's the 13th Earl of Derby, wandering through the London Zoo, saw a tall, thin young man, who was Edward Lear, wearing spectacles with thick lenses and stooping over his easel painting parrots. The Earl invited him to Knowsley to paint his own menagerie

Lear was exceedingly shy. Knowsley was a huge house and at first he kept himself to himself taking his meals in the steward's room. After a time, however, the Earl noticed an unaccountable anxiety on the part of the large company of boys and girls —his grand-children, grand-nephews and grand-nieces—to escape from the table as soon as they had swallowed their food. Inquiring the reason, he found that they were being entertained by the young artist, who lost his shyness where children were concerned, and could rattle off all kinds of non-sense, which he illustrated with fantastic drawings. After that Lear took his meals with the family and the Earl joined in the fun.

Many years after his "Book of Nonsense" had been published, Lear described how it began.

"Long ago" he wrote, "when much of my time was passed in a country house (Knowsley, of course), where children and mirth abounded, the lines beginning 'There was a young man of Tobago were suggested to me as a form of verse lending itself to limitless variety for rhymes and pictures; and thenceforth the greater part of the original drawings and verses for the first 'Book of Nonsense' were struck off with a pen, no assistance ever having been given me in any way but that of uproarious delight and welcome at the appearance of every new absurdity."

When it was published the success of the book was immediate. It was dedicated to the great-grandchildren, grand-nephews and grand-nieces of the Earl of Derby and, since the author's name was unknown, and the letters composing it, if rearranged, would read Earl, the theory arose that there was "no sich a person" as Lear, that Lord Derby was the author, and that all kinds of symbolical meanings could be read into the verses.

Told He Didn't Exist!

Lear himself tells the story of his journey from London to Guildford with a pompous old gentleman as his only companion in the railway carriage. They were joined by two ladies and two little boys who were laughing over a copy of the "Book of Nonsense". The old gentleman immediately began to give his views of the book and its author, who, he said, quite definitely was the Earl of Derby. "In fact," he added, "no such a person as Edward Lear exists."

"Hitherto," writes Lear, "I had kept silence, but as my hat was, as well as my handkerchief, largely marked with my name, and, as I happened to have in my pocket several letters addressed to me, the temptation was too great to resist, so, flashing all these articles at once on my would-be existinguisher's attention, I speedily reduced him to silence."

Lear's Limericks have nearly always a geographical reference, like:—

There was an old man of Vienna,
Who lived upon tincture of senna:
When that did not agree
He took camomile tea.
That nasty old man of Vienna.

He liked to repeat a phrase of the first line in the last one. Much ingenuity has been expended on them since his day. Nearly fifty years ago they had another great vogue, and again everybody was composing or completing Limericks.

Some of the modern examples are delightful. If I had to choose, my preference would be:—

There was a faith-healer of Deal
Who said—"Though pain isn't real;
When I sit on a pin
And it punctures my skin
I dislike what I fancy I feel."

and here is another:—

There was an archdeacon who said:
"May I take off my gaiters in bed?"
But the bishop said "No!
Wherever you go,
You must wear them until you are dead."

No one would be more delighted than Lear at the continued popularity of the form of verse which he made so peculiarly his own. But he would be surprised and certainly disappointed that on them rests his claim to fame. For he was a serious artist. In the same year that the "Book of Nonsense" was published there appeared his "Illustrated Excursion to Italy," which so pleased Queen Victoria that she asked the artist to give her drawing lessons.

He painted hundreds of pictures, mostly water colours, which his admirers were very willing to buy and had the idea of illustrating an edition of Tennyson's poems with landscapes. The work was never completed, but in his whimsical way he described to a friend how he would spend the money he would get when it was finshed.

"When the drawings are done," he wrote to the friend, "I shall sell them for £18,000 with which I shall buy a chocolate-coloured carriage speckled with gold, and driven by a coachman in green vestments and silver spectacles—wherein, sitting on a lofty cushion composed of muffins and volumes of the Apocrypha, I shall disport myself all about the London Parks."

His letters were always full of fun. In one of them he beseeched a friend to ask Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister to ask Queen Victoria to ask the King of Greece to appoint him "Lord High Bosh-and-Nonsense Maker, with permission to wear a fool's cap (or mitre), three pounds of butter yearly and a little pig and a small donkey to ride on."

Shock—And Inspiration

It was in Greece that he was walking with a friend one dark night when tired out, he sat down to rest and found that he was sitting on a cow. Without the slightest hesitation he sang:—

There was an old man who said, "Now
I'll sit down on the horses of a cow."

Lear never married, though he had many debates with his friends on the subject always coming to the conclusion, however, that he was too ugly to ask any woman to become his wife. At no time was his health robust, and for years he was forced to live in the more genial climate of Italy. As he grew older, most of his friends having died or living far away he felt his loneliness acutely. But he never faltered in his love for children and to the last he remained true to his description of himself on the frontispiece of the "Book of Nonsence."

There was an Old Derry Down Derry,
Who loved to see little folks merry,
So he made them a book,
And with laughter they shook,
At the fun of that Derry Down Derry.

The Victorians have the reputation of having been exceedingly serious and sedate and rather devoid of humour. Yet the 19th century produced the "Pickwick Papers," "Alice in Wonderland" and the "Book of Nonsense" all humorous classics. There must be something wrong somewhere.

A SPEECH DOCTOR PRESCRIBES

(Continued from Page 5)

trustee for a fund set up to help medical progress. I went to him and told him my story and came away with a check for dol. 1,000. With faith and youth and that check I signed a five-year lease for the hospital's first home, at the rate of dol. 3,500 a year. Where the money would come from I did not know but I went ahead on the assumption that I would make good. I practiced what I am still preaching to my patients; I did not look for failure: I prepared for success.

"Oh, there have been some tight places since then, and on many occasions Walter Seligman came to our rescue. And so we have managed to get along."

He was intensely serious. Suddenly a twinkle appeared in his sympathetic brown eyes. 'My only fear is that at times the 'cures' we effect may be too good."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Not so long ago," he answered, "a man and his wife came here. They were both miserable, for the woman stuttered so badly that she could hardly talk. She started in with treatments and soon improved. Finally she was discharged. Not long afterward her husband came here by himself. He seemed almost as unhappy as he was on his first visit. I feared that his wife had had a relapse and when I asked him, he shouted: 'Relapse, NO! But now I can't get a word in edgewise.'"

("N. Y. Times Magazine")

Clubs For Dead Men

Outbreaks of cholera in Egypt are vivid reminders of the epidemic which led to the formation of the "Society of the Last Man" in America over a ecntury ago.

It was formed by seven young professional men after they had been talking of the plague and the havoc it was causing. They decided to hold a banquet on each recurring anniversary at which all surviving members of the club pledges themselves to be present, and food and covers would always be provided for all seven.

First of these macabre meals was held on October 6, 1832, when a bottle of rare wine was solemnly sealed and placed in a mahogany casket with records of the society. The lid was closed and locked, after which the keyhole was filled with sealing wax and the society's seal imprinted on the outside.

For the first four years, death spared the little band. Then they met and there was one vacant chair; Dr. James M. Mason had died. By 1839 five members were left, but the number had been reduced to three by 1849 and two by 1855. Two months later one of them, Henry L. Tatem, fell sick and cried in his delirium: "Break open that casket and pour out the wine; it haunts me!" He then lay back in bed and died.

When the next anniversary occurred, Dr. J. L. Vattier sat alone at a banquet set for seven. As the society's last living member, he opened the casket and drank the bottle of wine which had been provided at their first meal. For years afterwards, until his death in 1882, he continued honouring the anniversaries in solitude and secrecy.

London had a "Club for Dead Men" many years ago. The original membership was 22, and when members died chairs and covers were placed for them as usual at the annual meetings, and on the table in front of each vacant chair was placed a photograph of the dead man. Finally, the sole survivor took his place with only the photographs of his old friends for company.

Stewing Stones To Make Them Precious

Man-made rubies so perfect that even experts could not tell the difference between them and real ones were displayed recently at the American Museum of Natural History. Each jewel was an individual laboratory product and, according to one expert started "where nature leaves off". Some of the artificial rubies were said to surpass in beauty and perfection many of the natural gems.

For years chemists have known how to make rubies and sapphires from pure clay. In Oberstein, Germany, the sole industry used to be the manufacture of imitation gems. A method of stewing stones to make them "precious" was perfected there. The onyx, carnelian, bloodstone and agate were enriched in colour by immersion in a boiling dyepot.

In 1893 Henri Moissan, a French chemist, created his own version of the diamond—by chemistry. He startled the world by producing diamonds by heating iron containing dissolved carbon in electric furnaces of his own design, and suddenly cooling the molten material. Many so-called diamonds are still made of a mixture of glass and lead. The added lead however, although it makes the gloss more brilliant can usually be detected by an expert when applied to the tongue. Glass tastes "warm", but a genuine diamond is icy cold.

ART FOR THE MAN IN THE STREET!

(Continued From Page 21)

Sydney Art School, and several others as well as Finey himself.

Pictures ranged from pastels to oils, from startling surrealist works made of string, ribbon and bits of leather to the academic style. Prices ranged between Rs. 50 and Rs. 350.

Unlike Europe and the U.S.A., where footpath shows are often a part of the scenery, Australians to date have preferred to exhibit pictures conventionally in public or private galleries.

Australia has always had its quota of pavement chalk artists, but the Springwood show was the first of its kind displaying well-framed compositions of high merit.

Finey himself believes that his show will prove to have been the first of many in Australia. He says: "Footpath art shows are particularly suited to the sunny Australian climate. Not only will they help our artists financially but they will serve admirably to bring art closer to the people."

By S. J. Woolf

'Slow-Easy' Is The Slogan Used By Dr. Greene, Who For Thirty Years Has Been Helping The Handicapped Toward Normal Speech.

Dr. Greene, specialist in speech disorders, makes a pre-treatment record of a child's voice.

A Speech Doctor Prescribes.....

Thirty years ago a young doctor opened the doors of a new type of hospital —a hospital devoted exclusively to the treatment of speech disorders. With dol. 1,000 which had been given to him, and boundless hope, he had rented an old-fashioned house on Thirty-seventh Street, turned its two lower floors into offices and examining rooms, and circularized schools, hospitals and physicians, informing them of his aims. As a consequence on that first day he saw about half a dozen anxious mothers who had brought their affilicted children to him for help.

Today Dr. James Sonnett Greene is medical director of the National Hospital for Speech Disorders, the only one of its kind in the United States, if not in the world. The two floors of the house on Thirty-seventh Street have grown to a seven-story building at Irving Place and Eighteenth Street. But at 67 Dr. Greene is the same enthusiastic optimist he was when he made up his mind to devote his life to sufferers who, he felt, had been misunderstood by his profession.

Mr. Greene is an unusual type of medical man. He is a mass of contradictions. Although a motto of his devising, "Slow-Easy", is in evidence throughout the hospital, he himself has the driving force of a high-powered business executive. He rails if he has to wait a minute for the elevator but after he arrives at the desired floor he is as likely as not to stand talking for ten minutes, encouraging some dejected stutterer. He is intensely serious, yet he always has a humorous story on tap.

A Dreamer

Although he practically manages the enire institution himself, at heart he is a dreamer. He combines the concern of the horse-and-buggy family doctor for his patients with the science of the aloof present-day practititioner. He has little money himself, but refuses to talk fees; almost three-quarters of his patients pay nothing for their treatment.

Strange as the man is, no less strange is the institution. There is none of the formality that abounds in most hospitals. No forbidding white-garbed nurses dash through its halls. The elevator man, who, like many of the other attendants, works in return for treatment, knows all the patients by name, and the patients themselves, who range from children of 3 to men of 70, know one another.

It is hard to realize that you are in a hospital when you see scores of good-looking young men and women sauntering along, laughing and talking while strains of the latest song hits come over the air. You usually do not find young folk dancing in hospitals while a nun, also a patient, sits watching them as she knits. Nor do you ordinarily run across hale and hearty moppets playing in sand boxes and turning out examples of modern art. This is a hospital where people, not diseases, are treated.

The hospital is open daily from 10 to 5 and also holds two evening sessions a week. In addition to the stutterers and those who have had their larynxes removed, there are patients with cleft palates, falsetto voices and impediments caused by brain injuries or diseases.

People have come to the hospital from many lands. I saw one child from India, another from Argentina A young man from Arizona had worked his way to San Francisco then shipped on a tanker to New York.

A spirit of hope and happiness pervades the place. A few minutes with Dr. Greene are enough to explain the source of this spirit. Sitting in his large office, surrounded by framed photographs of leaders in public life as well as of top men in the medical profession, he exudes optimism. He prescribes faith as much as he does drugs and turns medicine and therapy into human, understandable subjects. He refuses to surround himself with any aura of mystery as many doctors do, yet the deep interest he has in his patients and the confidence he instills in them often prove more effective than prescriptions dispensed by strict adherents of professional etiquette.

"You don't want to know anything about me," he said when I went to see him. "I am of no interest to anyone. The only thing that counts is this place and I can't tell you half as well what is done here as you can see for yourself if you go around and watch us in action. This is a fine place. We have treatment rooms, a meeting room, a loung and an auditorium. And of course, we have laboratories and all sorts of scientific instruments. But here I sit talking instead of showing you how we help these ill-adjusted folk.

Ten Million Sufferers

"There are over 10,000,000 people suffering from speech disorders in this country. The great majority of them are in this condition as a result of some emotional disturbance arising out of a faulty approach to the realities life. Most of our patients have this maladjustment, and what we are trying to do is to teach them how to live.

"But enough of this talk," he said as he got up and, putting his arm about me, led me out of his office. Although I had met the man put a short time previously I fell that I had known him for years.

The first place we went to was the kindergarten where a dozen or more youngsters were at play. The sun streamed through its tall windows, on its walls hung amusing pictures. while all about were toys. Some of the children were painting at easels. Dr. Greene went over to them and asked questions about their work in a subdued tone. Most of them answered with no apparent effort. One had some trouble in saying what she wanted to. The doctor spoke more deliberately. "Now let's talk a little slower," he said; "I guess I don't hear so well today." He took the blame on himself. This reassured the child, and she spoke normally.

"You see," he said when we had left, "most of those kids are stutterers. That means they are high-strung and nervous. They need love and affection, sleep, relaxation and quiet surroundings. They must not be policed, they are better left alone.

"Some stuttering is brought on by an accident, a fright of a change in environment. It may also be due to competition with brothers and sisters or to the birth of a new baby who threatens to displace a child as the center of attraction. But most of the cases are the result of nervous or domineering parents and the tensions they create in the home."

We went next to a room in which there were some twenty grown-ups. The clinician, at one time a stutterer himself, chatted with them.

"What's the news with you, Hank?" he asked of a goodlooking chap who wore a veteran's button in his lapel.

"Good news" replied the patient, 'I had to telephone this morning. Three times I got a wrong number. When I finally fot the right number I was so glad I forgot to stutter."

We visited a class where five or six men were getting their lessons. The voice of the instructor sounded like that of someone far down in a canyon. The voices of the students—I do not think of them as patients—sounded the same. They spoke distinctly but the voices had a strange timbre.

Emotional Stress

Later Dr. Greene explained the reason for this. Every one of those men, including the teacher, had had his larynx removed. They had been taught to speak through their esophagi. Today there are doctors, teathers and salesmen who learned at way.

As we walked through the hall the sound of music came from the floor above us and it was there we went.

"Now", said Dr. Greene, "I shall show you a part of our treatment of dysphonia—stuttering. Most of the people who suffer from it are under an emotional stress. They bear a resentment against the world. Often their lack of co-ordination extends to other functions besides speech. They stutter in their arms or their legs. Therefore we have found it of great value to them to coordinate their actions to the accompaniment of music."

We entered a large room where fifty or more young men and women were going through exercises, looking like a calisthenics class in a gymnasium. Dr. Greene pointed out how some failed to keep in time and how tense and taut their motions were. "When they loosen up and become less strained," he said, "their speech immediately begins to improve."

When a patient enters, a record is made of his voice. Then he is examined by a physician and, if necessary, neurological and psychiatric examinations as well as laboratory tests are made. The therapy employed is based on the assumption that most speech disorders are symptoms of some psychic or physical condition and that it is necessary to treat the underlying disorder as well as the speech itself.

Stuttering is regarded as an emotional problem. The treatment is aimed at breaking down unsound reactions and developing a more stable and better-rounded personality. To accomplish this the adult stutterer receives psychotherapy, relaxation therapy, a certain amount of speech work, and is induced to take part in social activities.

The reduction of nervous tension is also the goal in the case of child stutterers. As parents are often to blame for the child's condition, when a child is accepted in the hospital's kindergarten the mother is enrolled in the parentorium for instruction and guidance; she actively participates in the treatment.

Proud Of Patients

Organic abnormalities which are the cause of speech disorders—cleft palates, for example—are first treated surgically and then a highly specialized type of speech training is employed. In addition, psychotherapy is often necessary because of the effect on the individual's personality of his speech handicap.

Mr. Greene is as proud of his patients as a hen is of her chickens. He recalls the time that Albert Bigelow Paine, the biographer of Mark Twain, came to him. Paine stuttered so badly that he never could buy a railroad ticket for himself to his home in Mamaroneck. After receiving treatment for a comparatively short time, the author became a lecturer also. In gratitude for the benefits he had received he started a small clinic publication called Talk which the hospital still publishes monthly.

Talk contains articles by Dr. Greene which have more true religion in them than many sermons; it also prints stories of well-known men who have conquered their handicaps of speech, together with quotations from such diverse personalities as Lord Chesterfield and Walter Winchell, and the happenings at the metings of the Ephphatha Club.

This club is in many ways like Alcoholics Anonymous. It meets once a week and a former stutterer presides. After singing "Slow-Easy" and other "home-written" songs set to popular tunes, some of the patients are called upon to get up and speak.

During the last year there were about 4,000 patients on the hospital's books. As there are no beds for the sick, it is not a hospital under the laws of the state and accordingly cannot obtain public funds. However, many people of wealth have helped it, and it has also received gifts from various philanthropic and private trusts. Its present building was provided by Lucius Littauer. At times it neds funds, for it has no endowment, and Dr. Greene, fearing what might happen should he die suddenly, has put all his savings into a special account to tide the hospital over until it is placed on a secure footing.

When I asked how he happened to go into this particular field of medicine and why he had made such personal sacrifices for the hospital, he said: "It's a long story that begins in this city a good many years ago, when a merchant who was comfortably off wanted his son to become a violinist. I finally convinced my father that I was no good at pulling strings and we compromised by my going to Cornell to study medicine.

"It's more than forty years ago that I opened my office in New York and sat waiting for someone to ring the bell. My first patient was a nice-looking young chap who stuttered and who, as I have since learned, was unhappy, like most stutterers. I did not know what to do for him and I told him to come back in a few days. I had decided to read up on the subject in the meantime.

Prepared For Success

"But he never came back. Instead I received a visit from a little old lady dressed in black, who came to tell me that her boy had had 'slipped off the roof of their house.

"This tragedy made such an impression upon me that when I went to Europe to study I worked with a doctor who specialized in speech and who taught that nerves, not the tongue, produced stuttering. When I came back home I still kept thinking of that first patient of mine. While sporadic attempts had been made in this country to treat speech defects there was no institution devoted entirely to this therapy

"I had little money of my own and I needed help. It was then I remembered that Dr George Parker was

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Rubber Textiles Are Coming

BY NIKOLAUS WENDT

A new process developed in the laboratories of Britain's Wool Research Association may revolutionise the fabrics now being produced by textile mills throughout the world.

The time is not very far off when clothing will contain a considerable proportion of rubber which the wearer will not see and will not feel, and will be unaware of its existence. A newly discovered process has made it possible to use rubber in the textile industry as an invisible means of increasing durability.

This revolutionary process, developed at the British Wool Research Association's laboratories, consists of binding rubber molecules to the individual thread fibres, the binding being as firm as that of any dye-stuff. Such rubber molecules remain invisible, cannot be felt, and have no detrimental effect whatsoever on the air permeability of the finished fabric and are said not to make it waterproof.

No Stiffness

The object of the process is to give the fibres increased friction in their adherence, and to make it more difficult for them to slide off the woven thread and out of the fabric thus preventing, or at least delaying the shabby appearance which clothes obtain after some wear. Materials treated in this way show none of the characteristics of the so-called "waterproof cloths"; they are neither stiff nor hard to the touch. On the contrary, they retain the soft and full texture of new fabrics very much longer than existing types of materials because very little loss in fibres is sustained while the materials are in use.

This result is obtained by the use of a chemically pre-treated rubber product called "Positex", which was made known by the British Rubber Development Board to all textile concerns interested, which at the same time received exact instructions regarding its use for the purpose of carrying out tests. The dyeing of a fabric or material, as is known, consists in the fact that by chemical means, its molecules are given a certain affinity with those of the dyestuff, enabling them to absorb and retain the dye. "Positively charged" molecules—to give it its technical term—only attract "Negatively charged" molecules and 'vice versa': that is to say, the "charges" must be opposite to obtain satisfactory results.

Fibres Strengthened

The principal of the "Positex" process is that the rubber molecules are pre-treated in such a way so as to enable their union with those of the thread fibres. With fabrics treated by the "Positex" method, the rubber adheres to the fibre in the same way as in the case of the dye. Moreover, the "Positex" product is capable of absorbing all typs of dyes and admixtures and of transferring them to the thread fibre. The important feature of this is that the texture of the fabric does not suffer and the fibre-composition is strengthened bv "Positex"

Possibly this entirely new method of treating the individual fibres with rubber, in the course of its further development and application, may become of vital importance to the great interest aroused in all sections of the industry would seem to point to the fact that this new way of using rubber is destined to fill a really practical need.

textile industry as a whole. The

Trial By House Party

A New Scheme For Selecting Civil Servants

By Elizabeth Ogg

In a country mansion in Surrey, England, a novel experiment has been going on since the end of the European war.

Here, in groups of twenty-four, come young men and women, twenty-one to thirty, who aspire to be administrators in the British civil service. They are the guests of the British Government at a two-day house party.

To get an invitation, you have to pass a stiff written exam. Then, at the party, a board of examiners throws some practical administrative problems at you and watches you work. Their findings go to a final selection board, which, after an interview, decides your fate.

On arrival in mid-morning, you pin on back and front a placard bearing your number. Thereafter you're addressed by number, not by name. Candidates are then divided into groups of eight. To each group are assigned three examiners—a chairman, an observer and a psychologist.

Personal History

At the opening session you're bluntly told that the examiners don't care whether you eat your peas with a knife or have a fund of small talk. The purpose of the house party is to accumulate as much information as possible about you as a human being.

Here are some sample items from personal-history blanks which candidates fill out: Write two critiques of youself, one by a penetrating critic, the other by an appreciative friend. List your leisure activities during the last year. Name three or four serious subjects and two lighter topics on which you could give a ten-minute talk on twenty minutes' notice. List the books you have read during the past five years.

A two-hour session after lunch concentrates on your psychological make-up. General knowledge, intelligence, aptitude and word association tests are clocked in rapid succession.

After tea comes the group work. To break the ice, each group of eight is given a general topic for discussion. Sample topics: The effect of the trend of present-day legislation on the national character. The requisites for post-war prosperity in Britain. As the candidates go to bat, the examiners watch closely to see who's shy or over-argumentative, who starts well but loses his head when opposed, who commands attention, who has good ideas, and who is just hot air.

Major Assignment

After the limbering up, the group is introduced to its major assignment—the so-called "island story." You have an hour to glance through a fat dossier on a hypothetical British colony, Dolphin Island. Then a problem is posed. 9,000 candidates want to emigrate to Western Australia, and the British Government has offered the island to the U.N. as a haven for displaced persons. How would you select the first thousand emigrants for Western Australia? You have an hour to offer a written solution.

Governing Dolphin Island takes up most of the second day. Each group becomes a committee which has to arrive at a common policy on the emigrant question in half an hour. Then, with each member representing a government department, it must plan for adjusting the island's economy and constitution to take in the refugees from Europe. In thirty minutes, before the committee as a whole meets again, you must prepare a scheme for dealing with the problems affecting your department. When these come up in committee, you must present your scheme and arrive at an agreed solution, all in fifteen minutes.

A Practical Problem

At first, a practical organizational problem was also set. The committees were told, for example, that a cloudburst had wiped out three native villages which were traditionally at enmity with one another. The refugees from the floods would arrive at the Manor House in two hours. What arrangements would the committee make for their reception, feeding, housing, and medical care?

The problems of Dolphin Island vary with each house party. A candidate who has tackled them once can't coach another who hasn't.

During the second afternoon, you have to make a speech lasting exactly ten minutes, on a subject assigned two hours earlier. You may name your own imaginary audience, from an informal discussion group in a community centre to the Senate of the United States.

Before the house party ends, you have a personal interview with each of the examiners observing your group. As a parting exercise, you are asked to rank your fellow committee members in order of preference, first, as colleagues, and second, as holiday companions. Your answer not only helps to show the examiners how candidates stack up with one another, but also gives them a line on what your judgment is worth.

As one examiner said, "The scheme may not be perfect, but it's the best I know for selecting junior civil servants. Whether they'll make good 'senior' civil servants, we shan't know for twenty years."

An Ounce Of Radium Is Worth A Ton Of Gold

In recent weeks Britain's gold reserve has become headline news—for this last barrier between ourselves and economic crisis is beginning to drain away. Gold to the value of £20,000,000 was sold recently, and there is every possibility that more will be going soon. It would not take long for drawings on such a scale to make a big hole in our total reserve of £622,000,000.

We are not producting enough to pay for the raw materials and food that we need, so we have to fall back on the gold reserve (our savings, so to speak) to make up the gap. That reserve will not last for ever. We must either produce—"and sell"—more goods overseas, or draw steadily on the reserve until it has disappeared

The whole story of gold is a strange paradox. In sheer usefulness it is not a very valuable metal. You cannot, for example, use it for building houses or making motor cars. Yet man has always been lured by it—even today when there are at least a score of more valuable metals. An ounce of radium, for instance, is as valuable as a ton of gold, even though atomic developments may soon produce by-products with the same properties as radium at a fraction of the price.

For all that, gold today is worth more than twice its 1914 value. Its official price is now nearly £9 an ounce, yet on the Continent it changes hands at £15 an ounce. Why? Because in some strange way it has become the glittering symbol of monetary stability.

Another aspect of the paradox is this; something like 70 per cent of the world's gold lies in huge vaults at Fort Knox, Indiana, U.S.A., and instead of producing wealth costs a tidy fortune every year in the wages paid to the men who guard it. The current value of that hoard is put at £5,000,000,000.

It has reached those vaults because gold continues to be produced in large quantities, 57 per cent of the total annual world production of some 52,000,000 ounces coming from the British Empire, South Africa, with a production of 13,000,000 ounces a year, is the Empire's largest producer.

That gold finds its way to various countries. But they all need goods from America, and if they have no dollars they send gold—which promptly goes to swell the Fort Knox hoard.

World gold stocks today are estimated to be worth £10,000,000,000, and those stocks are increasing every year. Yet gold coins have practically vanished from circulation. Gold is the background element on which the value of all token money (notes, nickel coins and the like) are based.

Is there no easy way out of our present monetary difficulties? We need the discovery of a huge, gold-bearing reef somewhere in Britain to provide the answer. But the British Isles have been geologically combed very thoroughly, and all the gold discovered to date has proved little more than enough to make wedding rings for Royal occasions.—("Tit Bits".)

An Historic Memento

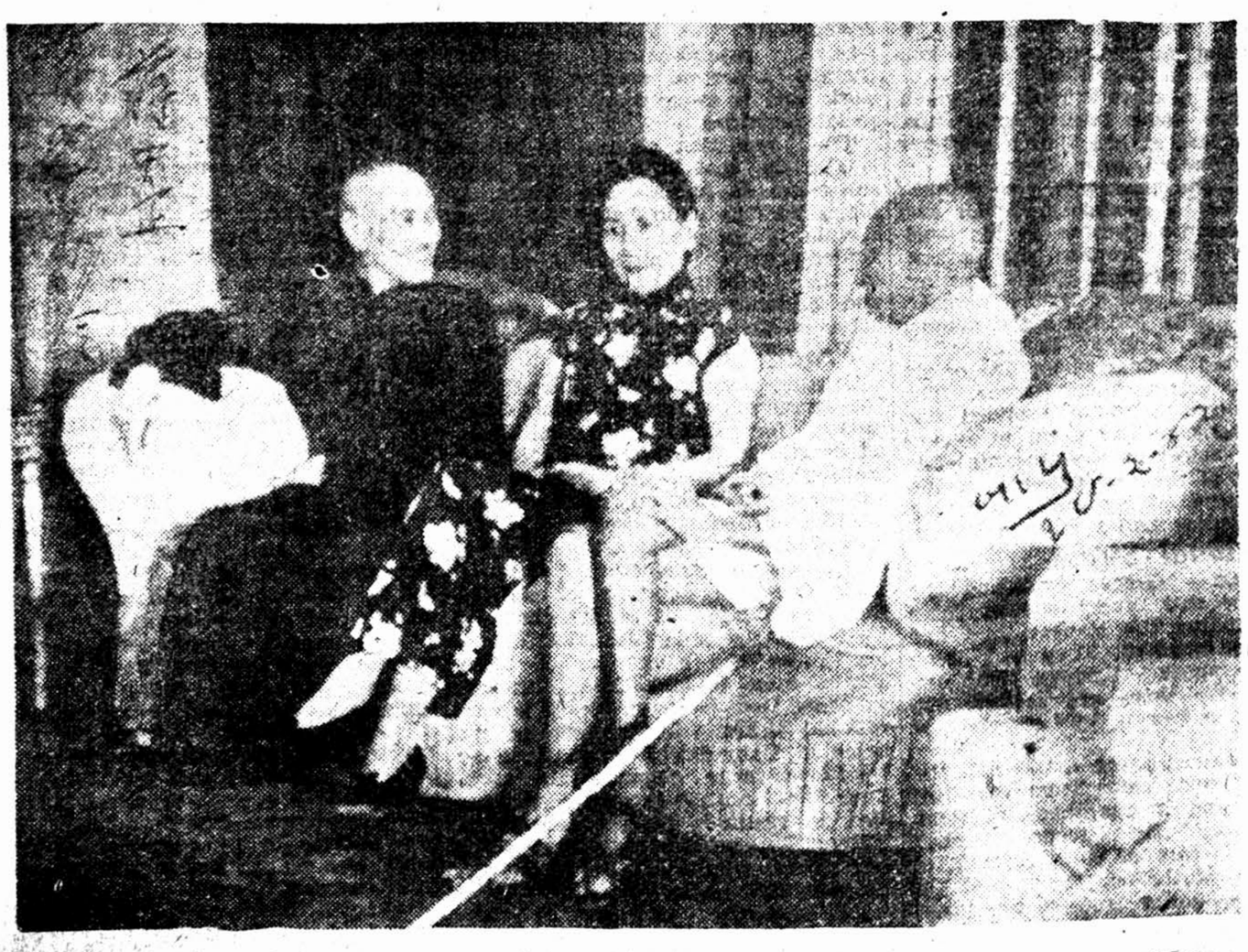


Photo taken on the occasion of the visit of Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai Shek to Mahatma Gandhi in Calcutta in Febr uary 1942.

Our Delhi Letter

Storm Brewing Over

Nationalisation Of Internal Air Services

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI,

Under the auspices of the Government of India, the sugar and cloth prices have been raised to provide sufficient incentive to the manufacturers to step up their production. Shri Shanmukham Chetty has promised further incentive by reducing taxation from April 1, 1948. It will be interesting to see whether the Textile manufacturers still maintain their objection to the eight hours day and produce statistics to show that millions of yards worth of production had been lost by the obstinacy of the then Labour Member Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

First let me deal with the increased production. A sugar manufacturer of Delhi has decided to close down his factories in the United Provinces, because, according to him, there is a glut in sugar market. In other words, increased production was likely to reduce his profit margin. Ten thousand tons of sugar has been sold to Pakistan by the Government of India. The Government of India have banned all imports of sugar into this country. In addition to this, the Government of India have decided to continue till March 31, 1949, protective duties on sugar. All these factors will stimulate prices and stabilise them at higher levels, presently prevailing in this country. Incidently, the 'Gur' prices have dropped with a thud. This is bound to affect the poor cultivator, who is also the Gur manufacturer. The closing of mills in the interests of higher profits will, similarly, affect the earning of poor worker.

Prices Go Up

The Food Minister, Sri Jairamdas Daulatram, furnished the Dominion Parliament with a statement on sugar prices. Twenty-six towns in India were selected and with the exception of Allahabad, Lucknow and Delhi, prices have rapidly gone up everywhere else. The House is packed with Congressmen, who have obtained their seats in the Parliament by making multitude of promises to the underdog and yet hardly anyone questioned the organised loot of the consumer. The Indian industrialists and the Government, ever since the publication of Tata-Birla plan have expressed their utmost concern for the common man, whose standard of living all of them are so keen to raise up. Cheap sugar would have raised his standard of living. The slogan, however, is that the poor man never eats sugar. He eats only gur and should, therefore continue to eat gur. Will anyone be surprised if even the late Mahatma Gandhi was disillusioned? The increased price of sugar, therefore, may increase production, but it will also make rich richer.

The Textile Commissioner, by means of a Press Note and the Industries Member, Dr. S. P. Mukherji through his Bill have levied a cess on piece goods. The Government's apology is that but for the cess, the additional price charged as reasonable price for the old stocks of cloth would have been swallowed by the stockists. The reasonable increase has been four annas in a rupee for coarse cloth, two annas in a rupee for superfine cloth plus twenty per cent. Here, again, the increase is steeper in the case of coarse cloth, which is used by the poorer classes. There is a history behind it. The Textile Control Board had agreed to raise the prices of coarse cloth during the short regime of the Caretakers' Government. The Government of the day was so frightened of the press and the public that it reversed the decision of the Textile Board. This was in August 1946. It was also a signal for the millowners to revolt. Sometime it was eight hours day, sometime it was transport and sometimes it was labour unrest, which reduced production.

Dust In Eyes

Dust was thrown in everyone's eyes to hide the profit-motive and the likely fear of foreign competition, which made the millowners go on a sitdown strike. The millowners have triumphed. The Government referred to the newly constituted Tariff Board the issue of cloth prices, but legalised the demanded increase in prices before the Board reported. By banning the export of Indian cotton and by permitting free imports of foreign cotton, the Government has opened fresh avenues for profit making by the millowners. Here, again, it will be the poor cultivator, who stands to lose. The old Tariff Board had recommended the de-protection of the Textile industry. The Government accepted the recommendation but converted the protective duties into revenue duties. In other words, protection was continued through the back door. The millowners could be excused. To them business is business. The question, however, is why have they been permitted the unalloyed exploitation of the common man.

Case For Private Enterprise

In the case of cloth again, the uncontrolled prices may increase production, but it will make the poor, poorer.

There are two separate and distinct developments. Outside the Cabinet, Pandit Nehru, Kaka Sahib Gadgil and Doctor John Mathai have stood out for the socialism and nationalisation. Inside the Cabinet, they swim with the others in promoting private enterprise. TATA Air International, Andamans Forest, Exploitation Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation, Rehabilitation Finance Corporation and the proposed shipping and telephone manufacturing corporation do not seem to pave the way for the Congress Economic Committee's "nationalisation in five years." Then, again the Nehru Government is committed to the resolution, adopted by the Industries Conference on the basis of which the new industrial policy is being formulated and which has definitely recognised an honoured place for the private enterprise, and has excluded industries like the Textile Industry from any encroachment by nationalisation.

It is argued that the private enterprise has a case. The State in India does not possess the personnel to run its own enterprise, it is asserted. The correct statement would be that the personnel of the State enterprises has not played ball. They have never realised that a nationalised enterprise is their own enterprise. This will explain why the control machinery has been so inefficient, defective and corrupt. This will also explain why, whatever the state takes up in this country, becomes a losing concern. If under the private enterprise the capitalist has been exploiting both the labour and consumer, under the State enterprise in this country, labour has equally been exploiting the State and consumer. Looking at the prevailing conditions in India, therefore, planned economy becomes an impossibility

In fact, arguments used and accepted by the Government in favour of de-control are also the arguments against any policy of planned economy. The Governmental machinery, it may be admitted, is corrupt. But who has made it corrupt? It is the trading community, which has made them what they are today. Both were actuated by greed and love of ill-gotten wealth. Sermons are, however, given to labour, while the master Capitalist is honoured as a super-patriot. It is high time that the Nehru Government dealt severely with the corruptors of its personnel.

Internal Air Service

A storm is brewing and is likely to burst shortly over the nationalisation of internal air services. The strong and silent communication Minister, Rafi Kidwai, holds that to give up nationalisation because State employees are, at present, inefficient and indisciplined is like breaking a thermometer because it would not bring down fever. According to persistently held view here the internal air services should have been nationalised from their very start. Firstly, these services are a second line of air defence of any country. Secondly, the Government has been spending literally crores of rupees every year on building and maintaining aerodromes, ground organisation, weather and wireless services. The air companies are like caterers, who bring their own crockery and services to serve the already prepared food and make a profit. Unlike railways, they have not to undertake huge capital expenditure on land, permanent way and buildings. As for the personnel, with the exception of the Tatas, almost all the others have been employing non-nationals to operate their services. Thirdly, the Indian mercantile community had always urged for the nationalisation of railways. They have been now nationalised. It has also been urging for the nationalisation of inland water transport. The Government of India and the Provincial Governments are committed to progressively nationalise road transport. Tele-Communication is already a State enterprise. It will be thus be evident that the Communication Minister has a strong case for the nationalisation of air services.

The snag, however, is the four most powerful vested interests in this countery, namely, the Tatas, the Birlas, the Dalmias and the Walchand Hirachands. These four companies control and operate almost the whole of air services in this country. Air India is of TATAS, Indian National Airways is of Dalmias, Air Services of India is of Walchand Hirachand and Bharat Airways is of Birlas. The proposal to nationalise the internal air services will shortly come before the Standing Committee of the Central Legislature, attached to the Department of Communication. The fate of the proposal will show whether the Nehru Government is more powerful than the four-power combine of the Indian industrialists.

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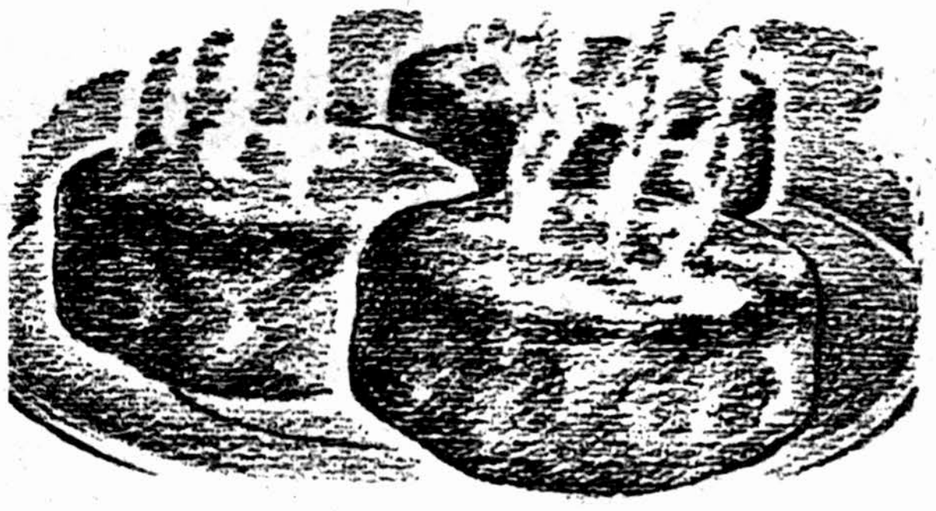

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Hail Independent India!

BY THE LATE SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

The longest night seems to be passing away, the sorest trouble seems to be coming to an end at last, the seeming corpse appears to be awaking and a voice is coming to us,—away back where history and even tradition fails to peep into the gloom of the past, coming down from there, reflected as it were, from peak to peak of the infinite Himalaya of knowledge, and of love, and of work, India, this motherland of ours,—a voice is coming unto us, gentle, firm, and yet unmistakable in its utterances, and is gaining volume as days pass by, and behold, the sleeper is awakening! Like a breeze from the Himalayas, it is bringing life into the almost dead bones and muscles, the lethargy is passing away, and only the blind cannot see, or the perverted will not see, that she is awakening, this motherland of ours, from her deep long sleep. None can resist her any more; never is she going to sleep any more; no outward powers can hold her back any more; for the infinite giant is rising to her feet.... A wonderful, glorious future India will come—I am sure it is coming—a greater India than ever was. Sages will spring up greater than all the ancient sages and your ancestors will not only be satisfied but I am sure they will be proud, from their positions in the other worlds, to look down upon their descendants, so glorious, so great. Let us all work hard, my brethren, this is no time for sleep. On our work depends the coming of the India of the future. She is there ready waiting. Arise, and awake and see her seated here, on her eternal throne, rejuvenated, more glorious than she ever was—this motherland of ours—Believe, believe, the decree has gone forth—India must rise, the masses and the poor are to be made happy. Rejoice.

This is the ancient land where wisdom made its home before it went into any other country....Here is the same India whose soil has been trodden by the feet of the greatest sages that ever lived. Here first sprang up inquiries into the nature of man and into the internal world—and here the highest ideals of religion and philosophy have attained their culminating points. This is the land from whence, like the tidal waves, spirituality and philosophy have again and again rushed out and deluged the world, and this is the land from whence once more such tides must proceed in order to bring life and vigour into the decaying races of mankind. It is the same India which has withstood the shock of centuries, of hundreds of foreign invasions, of hundreds of upheavals of manners and customs. It is the same land which stands firmer than any rock in the world, with its undying vigour, indestructible life. Its life is of the same nature as the soul, without beginning and without end, immortal, and we are the children of such a country.

Out Of The Past Build The Future

Many times I have been told that looking into the past only degenerates and leads to nothing, and that we should look to the future. That is true. But out of the past is built the future. Look back, therefore, as far as you can, drink deep of the eternal fountains that are behind, and after that, look forward, march forward, and make India brighter, greater, much higher than she ever was. Our ancestors were great. We must recall that. We must learn the elements of our beings, the blood that courses in our veins; we must have faith in that blood, and what it did in the past; and out of that faith, and consciousness of past greatness, we must build an India yet greater than what she ever has been. There have been periods of decay and degradation. I do not attach much importance to them; we all know that. Such periods have been necessary. A mighty tree produces a beautiful ripe fruit. The fruit falls on the ground, it decays, and rots and out of that decay springs the root and the future tree, perhaps mightier than the first one. This period of decay through which we have passed was all the more necessary. Out of this decay is coming the India of the future; it is sprouting, its first leaves are already out, and a mighty, gigantic tree is here already beginning to appear.

The problems in India are more complicated, more momentous, than the problem in any other country. Race, religion, language, Government—all these together make a nation. The elements which compose the nations of the world are indeed very few taking race after race, compared to this country. Here have been the Aryan, the Dravidian, the Tartar, the Turk, the Mogul, the European,—all nations of the world, as it were, pouring their blood into this land. Of languages the most wonderful conglomeration is here; of manners and customs there is more difference between two Indian races than between the European and Eastern races

India's Mission

It is not only that we must revive our country—that is a small matter; I am an imaginative man—and my idea is the conquest of the whole world by our spirituality. There have been great conquering nations in the world. We also have been great conquerors. The story of our conquest has been described by that noble Emperor of India, Asoka, as the conquest of spirituality. Once more the world must be conquered by India. This is the dream of my life.

Those that tell you that Indian thought never went outside of India, do not know the history of their own race. Again and again this phenomenon has happened. Whenever the world has required it, this perennial flood of spirituality has overflowed and deluged the world. Gifts of political knowledge can be made with the blast of trumpets, and the march of cohorts. Gifts of secular knowledge and social knowledge can be made with fire and sword; but spiritual knowledge can only be given in silence. Like the gentle dew that falls unseen and unheard, and yet brings into blossom the fairest of roses, has been the contribution of India to the thought of the world. Silent, unperceived, yet omnipotent in its effect, it has revolutionized the thought of the world.

Up, India, and conquer the world with your spirituality! Aye, as has been declared on this soil first, love must conquer hatred, hatred cannot conquer itself. Materialism and all its miseries cannot be conquered by materialism. Armies when they attempt to conquer armies only multiply and make brutes of humanity. Spirituality must conquest the West. Slowly they are finding out that what they want is spirituality to preserve them as nations....There too, they have their thinkers, great men; and they are already finding out that this race after gold and power is all vanity of vanities; many, nay most of the cultured men and women there, are already weary of this competition, this struggle, this brutality of their commercial civilization, and they are looking forward towards something better. There is a class which still clings on to political and social changes as the only panacea for the evils of Europe, but among the great thinkers there, other ideals are growing. They have found out that no amount of political or social manipulation of human conditions can cure the evils of life. It is a change of the soul itself for the better that alone will cure the evils of life. No amount of force, or government, or legislative cruelty will change the conditions of a race, but it is spiritual culture and ethical culture alone that can change wrong racial tendencies for the better. Thus, these races of the West, are eager for some new thought, for some new philosophy....The thoughtful men of the West find in our ancient philosophy the new impulse of thought they are seeking, the very spiritual food and drink for which they are hungering and thirsting. And it is no wonder that this is so.

Ice "Magic" Blamed For Rain

SYDNEY, (Reuter): A Sydney clothing manufacturer, Mr. C. S. Richards—one of the Australian pioneers in experiments to produce artificial rain by dropping dry ice on could layers—has received hundreds of abusive letters and phone calls blaming him for Sydney's two months record wet spell.

Some lettrs accuse him of having "perverted the laws of God," while others suggest that his experiments were a form of modern witchcraft that got out of hand.

'Gandhiji's Death, Challenge To Indians'

Latifur Rahman's Speech In Bihar Assembly

PATNA, Feb. 14 (A.P.I.)—Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, addressing the Bihar Assembly referred to Mahatma Gandhi's services to the Indian nation in particular and the world in general. He said that Mahatma Gandhi was not a leader in the popular sense of the term which signified merely a politician or statesman. He was much higher than that he was a leader of leaders, he was not merely a fighter but a prophet and a seer who could clearly visualise the path of Indians and for the matter of that whole world.

Mahatma Gandhi he added, was a true democrat b cause no one realised so clearly as he did that after winning the struggle against British imperialism, India's freedom would only survive if it was based upon fullest democratic function.

Sardar Latifur Rahman (Muslim League) seconding Mr. Sinha's resolution, said that never in its history the world had witnessed such a grief struck humanity as it did after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. The greatest tribute to, and proof of his greatness was that even his political opponents were today smitten and disconsolate.

He felt actually conscious of the fact that the loss of Mahatma Gandhi was not only a loss to Muslims for whom he sacrificed himself but of the world. The ways of providence were peculiar and perhaps Mahatma Gandhi's tragic removal was a test and a challenge to Indians to show to the world that they were able to stand upon their own legs. Providence had flung the challenge and it was for Indians to prove to the world and to the succeeding generations that they deserved their freedom.

Dr. Sachidananda Sinha said that while Mahatma Gandhi was great as a political leader and greater as a statesman, he was greatest as a humanitarian.

Even if Mahatma Gandhi had not succeeded in turning out the British, Dr. Sinha said his greatness would not have suffered.

As a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi, members stood in silence for one minute after passing the resolution.

'WORK FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF GANDHIJI'

Krishna Menon's Message To Sheffield Meeting

SHEFFIELD (YORKSHIRE), Feb. 13, (Reuter): The best contribution we can make to Mahatma Gandhi's memory is "to dedicate our lives to the principles and causes for which he lived and died", the High Commissioner for India in Britain, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, declared in a message read tonight at a ceremony to Gandhi's memory in the city memorial hall here.

A garland of daffodils and tulips was placed by an Indian lady student round a large painting of the Mahatma, and the meeting was addressed by Mrs. Dorothy Hogg, of Birmingham, and the revered Leonard Schiff, of Sheffield, both of whom knew Mahatma Gandhi personally.

LONDON FILM COMPANY TO PRODUCE GANDHIJI'S LIFE

LONDON, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The "United Press of India" reliably understands that a short documentary film on Mahatma Gandhi's life and teachings will be produced within the next few months by the East-West Film Production Company of London.

Mr. Vishnu Sen, a producer of the company and the only Indian working as a film producer in this country flew to India today to collect materials for the documentary.

The U.P.I. learns that Mr. Sen has just signed a contract with one of the biggest American film distributing companies to supply four Indian films. For some months past he has been preparing the ground for a film depicting Gandhiji's struggle for non-violence and has been in correspondence with Mr. Devadas Gandhi. But now he feels that he must consult many people in India before he can fully embark on it.

Cripps' Tribute To Mahatma

Sir Stafford Cripps will pay a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's life and work, and one of Gandhiji's favourite Christian hymns, "Lead Kindly Light", will be sung at the service of intercession for the people of India and Pakistan in Westminster Abbey at 2 p.m., on February 17.

Nearly every Indian and Pakistan student in London was present at the Mahatma Gandhi memorial meeting arranged by the Indian Students Union and held at Sir William Beveridge Hall, Senate House, University of London, on February 6. It was most fitting that such a meeting in memory of the Mahatma should be held there, for Gandhiji was himself a student at the University College in 1889 when he was studying for the Bar. Not only did the meeting provide a representative cross-section of Indian life but there were also present British students and professors and students from many other countries all over the world.

STUDENTS' RESOLUTION

Lord Pethick-Lawrence presided and among others who paid a tribute to the Mahatma and his great work and example were Lady Pethick-Lawrence, Professor Harold Laski, Mr. H. S. L. Polak (a colleague of Gandhiji in South Africa) and five students representing the Muslim, Hindu, Parsi, Indian Christian and Sikh communities. The culmination of the meeting was the passing of the following resolution which was sent to Pandit Nehru and to the Mahatma's son, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, that same evening:

"We students, representing all the Indian communities present at the meeting convened by the Indian Students Union (Y. M. C. A.) held in London under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Pethick-Lawrence, deeply mourn the demise of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation. We offer our sincere condolences to you and to the people of our country. We assure you that we shall do our best to put into practice the ideals for which Gandhiji gave his live, and dedicate our lives afresh to the cause of communal harmony and selfless service to the nation."

The Society of Friends—more popularly known as "The Quakers"—the famous peace-promoting association, also held a meeting of remembrance of Mahatma Gandhi on February 6. The chairman on this occasion was Carl Heath, possibly the most outstanding of modern-day Quakers, and the meeting, which started at 5 p.m., consisted of a mixture of silence by the gathering and contributions by outstanding people. Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Mr. Henry Polak also spoke at this meeting before going on to the Indian Students Union later, and a further contribution was made by Canon Holland (formerly a public figure in India).

The meeting finished on a most touching note, with a small unaccompanied choir of students from the London School of Economics singing the hymn "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross". The Indian High Commissioner, Mr. Krishna Menon, and Dr. Ahmed, representing the High Commissioner of Pakistan, were present at the gathering.

American Men Patronise Beauty Shops

ALBANY, NEW YORK: (Reuter): So many men are patronising beauty salons that a woman legislator plans to re-ord the State law to cope with the male demand for permanent waves, hair dyes and other beauty shop treatments.

The present statute governing beauty parlours regulates persons working on female heads." It is sought to have the law amended to read human heads."

13-STORY THEATRE FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK, (Reuter): Under a 15,000,000 dollar (£3,750,000) deal just concluded here a huge 13-storey theatre building is to be erected on the northern fringe of New York's Times Square.

It will house a 3,600-seat theatre fully equipped for television and convertible for films and stage shows.

The plans call for a striking facade of aluminium and glass framed in white marble.

A large restaurant will be reached from the street by escalators and a roof garden will be provided on top of the building.

The project was described by the New York Times as the "most important structural improvement of the postwar period for the Broadway sector."

WASHINGTON, February 14 (Reuter): Mr. R. K. Nehru, the new Indian Minister to the United States, arrived in Washington yesterday to take up his post.

Mr. Nehru, who was accompanied by Mrs. Nehru and their 14-year-old son, was met by representatives of the Indian Embassy, Supply Mission and Information Service.

Congress Hopes To Secure Majority

POOR POLLING IN CITY'S CIVIC ELECTIONS

Patil Expects 25 Out Of 33 Candidates To Be Returned On Congress Ticket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first civic elections on the footing of adult franchise were held in Bombay today, polling being confined to twelve wards of the city. Inspite of the efforts of the Congress and other political parties through relentless propaganda to make every citizen exercise his franchise, polling is reported to have been comparatively poor, about 33 per cent of the voters exercising their votes.

Congress Hopes

According to observers, the Congress has fared well at today's elections. Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B. P. C. C. in an interview with a "Chronicle" reporter said that out of the 33 candidates put up by the Congress, 23 to 25 candidates were expected to succeed.

The Socialists are expected to secure 6 to 8 seats, and the Leaguers 3 to 4 according to observers. The Communists may secure one or two seats. The rest will be independents.

RESPECTIVE PARTIES

Eighty nine candidates sought election for the 37 seats from the twelve wards. Out of them 33 were Congress, 16 Socialists, 8 Citizens' Election Board, 4 Muslim Leaguers, 3 Communists and one Radical Democrat. The rest were independent candidates.

Polling was very slack in the early hours of the day and brisked up only towards evening.

No untoward incidents were reported. Armed police were stationed at several polling booths to maintain peace and order. The Police equipped with sten guns were seen at the Shivaji Park booth.

Today's voting is in regard to 37 out of 106 general seats in the Corporation. These seats fall under group B and are distributed among 12 wards in the city. Elections for groups C and A will be held on Tuesday and Thursday respectively.

Observers could not give any definite reason for the low polinng. One explanation was that the average man had not yet become conscious of his responsibilities in a democratic state. Another explanation was that many mills and offices in the city were working even though Government had declared today as a holiday.

The booths of the Citizens Election Board candidates at all stations were seen deserted.

Congress candidates at all stations were scoring well.

About 50 persons were arrested for impersonation.

MUSLIM WOMEN

For the first time in the history of Bombay Muslim ladies thronged in large number at the Polling Booths to canvas votes for candidates belonging to the Congress, Muslim League and Independent parties.

Voters were brought in large numbers in motor lorries, taxis, private motor cars and hack victoria. At Dongri No. 5 ward, eight candidates competed for four seats. One of these, four candidates were run by the Muslim League and the rest by the Congress and the independent parties. The candidates are Mr. Abbasbhai H. A. Lalji (I.) Mr. Azizbhai H. A. Lalji (C.), Mr. Ghulamhussein Lalji (M.L.). Mr. Ibrahim Suleman Memon (I.) Mr. Ismail Khwajo Hussein (M.L.), Mr. Suleman Haji Ahmed Darvesh (M.L.) Mr. Yakub H.A. Lji and Mehdi Rajabali Kasam (I.). Voting for the Congress as well as the Muslim League and the Independent candidates was very brisk. Muslim ladies took keen interest in leading the women voters to the booths of the candidates they were interested in.

Muslim women, many of whom were in purdhan took keen interest at Byculla (Ward No 20) too. where polling, on the whole was comparatively brisk

Eleven candidates contested five seats in this ward. The Congress Party has put up five candidates here and Sacialists two. Congress party

(Continued on page 12)

Patil Congratulates Bombay Voters

Mr. S. K. Patil in a statement to the "Chronicle" congratulated Bombay's citizens for the peace they preserved at the today's elections.

The B. P. C. C. has called the meeting of the candidates who are contesting the Municipal elections to be held on February 17 on Congress tickets to chalk out the programme in view of the experiences gained at today's election. The meeting will be held at the Congress House at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

BOMBAY'S 375 IN WEST ZONE FINAL

DHROL, Feb. 14 (API.) In the West Zone Final of the Ranji Trophy tournament, Bombay were all out for 375 today, the second day of the match, (Irani 109). At close of play, Kathiawar had made 127 for two wickets Jayantilal batting 55 and Bhawanishankar batting 68.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

New York, Feb. 14.

Previous Closing	31.40
Today's Opening	31.71
Difference	+31
Today's Closing	31.84
Difference	+44

LAST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila March	534	0
Silver Bullion Ready	147	0
Gold Ready	105	13
Sovereign	68	4

NEHRU'S PLEA TO INDIA FOR TOLERANCE

Rumours Of Differences With Sardar Deplored: Call For All-Out War On Communalism

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14. (A.P.I.): Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a broadcast tonight pleaded for tolerance and co-operation in our public life and a joining together of al, the forces which wanted to make India a great and progressive nation, for an all-out effort against the poison of communalism and narrow provincialism, for a cessation of industrial conflict and a joint endeavour of all concerned to build up India.

TRIBUTE TO SARDAR AND "J. P."

He was distressed beyond measure to read in newspapers and otherwise learn of whisperings about vital differences between Sardar Patel and himself. "Is it likely", he asked, "that at this crisis in our national destiny either of us should be petty-minded and think of anything but the national good?" The Prime Minister paid a warm tribute to Sardar Patel as a "brave captain of our people in war and peace, stout-hearted when others might waver, and a great organiser".

Characterising as incorrect, reports that he had used strong language to criticise his old friend and colleague, Jayaprakash Narayan, Pandit Nehru said, "I have deeply regretted some of the policies pursued by the Socialist Party in India and I think that they have been led by the stress of events or emotion into wrong action and wrong statement. But I have never had any doubt about the ability and integrity of Jayaprakash Narayan whom I value as a friend and I am sure that a time will come when he will play a very important part in shaping India's destiny".

Miss Amtus Salam Breaks Fast

DACCA, Feb. 13, (A.P.I.): Miss Amtus Salam, a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, who had abstained from taking any food since hearing the news of the death of Mahatma Gandhi on January 30 last, broke her fast yesterday at 2-30 p.m. after participating in the immersion ceremony of Mahatmaji's ashes there.

Sardar Deplores Attempts To Raise Memorials

Call To Mourning Admirers Of Mahatma To Follow His Inimitable Teachings

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14. (API.) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister in a statement says:—

"Friends from far and near who have been close associates and workers of Gandhiji in the various constructive mission, have been writing to me letters of extreme pathos and sorrow. They seem to feel bewildered and helpless at the sudden tragedy which seems to have overwhelmed them.

While I sincerely appreciate the depth of their feeling and the extent of their dejection, I should like to ask them to face the blow in the manner in which Gandhiji's teachings and his own attitude towards personal and national misfortunes in the past beckon to us. If they viewed the matter in this light, they would find that any prolonged nursing of sorrow or continued feeling of demoralisation is entirely out of place.

The nation has seen through the 13 days of the mourning with exemplary discipline and sustained concentration. This is as was to be expected. At the same time, the end of the period of mourning unmistakably signifies to us the crying need for settling down immediately to the many had structive tasks which Gandhiji had made his own and which it is our sacred obligation to continue, alas. No longer under his personal guidance, but still under the inspration of his teachings and the wise counsel which he always gave us when he was living.

PATH OF DUTY

The path of duty, therefore, lies in ceasing to reflect over our loss or to nurse our grief, but to undertake with renewed vigour and enthusiasm the completion of the constructive work which Gandhiji has left unfulfilled, but which, I am confident, he would have liked us to pursue with single-minded devotion and undivided attention. I hope, therefore, that these kind friends would heed my advice and take up anew the threads of the work where they left, completely overpowered by the shattering blow which they had to bear.

PLEASING MEMORIAL

"I also deplore with all the emphasis at my command the many attempts that are being made to raise temples or erect memorials which would savour of idolatry. I am sure nothing would have displeased Gandhiji more than these attempts. He has often expressed his views on such matters in no uncertain terms. I would, therefore, request those who contemplate taking any of these steps or embarking on any similar undertakings to desist from carrying out their intentions.

The surest and most pleasing memorial to Gandhiji is to follow his inimitable teachings and to devote oneself to the constructive ideas which he preached and practised. It is only thus that we can really enshrine Gandhiji in our hearts and after all that is the place where we shall all like him to be, always.

ELECTION SCENES IN BOMBAY

STOP PRESS

CHURCHILL CALLS FOR GENERAL ELECTION

LONDON, Feb. 14 (UPA). Mr. Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister, called again tonight for a general election and abandonment of all but the most essential controls to save Britain from economic ruin

SOVIET NOTE TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuter). The United States State Department announced today that the Soviet Union had told America in a diplomatic note she would refuse to recognise any decisions on Germany reached by the Tripartite conference which opens in London on February 19.

BHABHA ELECTED TO CONSEMBLY

PATNA, Feb. 14 (API.) At a special sitting of the Bihar Legislative Assembly held last evening Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Commerce Minister, of the Government of India, was declared elected to the Constituent Assembly from Bihar for the seat caused vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of U. P.

REQUEST TO REMOVE KOREAN ISSUE FROM AGENDA

Commission To Proceed Without Soviet Help

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 14, (Reuter): A request to remove the Korean question from the agenda of the Little Assembly, meeting next week, was made today by Louise Yim, United Nations delegate for the Korean Peoples Representative Assembly.

The Korean request was made in view of agreement by major Korean leaders to support elections under United Nations supervision.

The Secretary-General was also informed that anti-United-Nations and anti-American riots in Korea had abated.

Louise Yim stated, "there seem to be little need to refer to the Interim Committee. The Commission has a plan to proceed despite Soviet-non-co-operation. Should the agenda include Korea, however, all Koreans hope the discussions will be brief, and that the Commission will be instructed to complete its Mission. We have just come through a dangerous crisis. Delay could cause another."

Atom Mineral Found In Australian Sands

SYDNEY: (Reuter): Monazite, a mineral recently found to contain thorium, which with uranium is essential in the manufacture of atomic energy, is one of many precious minerals now being found on and under the surfaces of the coasts of Queensland and New South Wales, it is reported here.

Monazite has been found in small quantities and exports have been banned.

Today a dozen or more companies and syndicates are extracting the various minerals, which include zurcon, which is used to produce the hardest known steel.

A vast amount of new prospecting, not only on the beaches but right through the sand dunes back from the beaches is being done in what is now revealed to be the largest known deposits of mineral sands in the world.

Bevin s Plan Welcomed

PARIS, February 13. (Reuter): British, French, Italian and Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg) representatives will meet in Rome to plan the possible formation of a customs union between them French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault told the French National Assembly tonight.

Welcoming Bevin s plan for Western Europe, Bidault, in a Foreign Affairs debate said the French Govt. were ready to enter negotiations with any European country sharing the same viewpoint on a customs union.

"Up to the present the Govt. has received an explicit reply to such a proposal only from Italy".

Russo-Hungary Pact Of Friendship

BUDAPEST, February 13 (Reuter): President Zoltan Tildy of Hungary a government delegation headed by the Prime Minister, M.L. Dinnyes, are leaving by train for a ten-day visit to Moscow tonight.

The delegation is to negotiate a pact of friendship with the Russians

Senate Votes For Cut In Marshall Aid Instalment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Reuter): After nearly five weeks' discussion, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last night unanimously voted for a cut in America's first instalment of Marshall aid funds by 1,500 million dollars and limited the period of its expenditure to one year.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Chairman of the Committee, said after the vote that the Committee was not in the long run going against State Department estimates in effect, he explained that the administration would not have spent more than the amount now appropriated in this draft proposal in the first twelve month period even if the Committee granted the full 6,800 million dollars asked for by President Truman for a fifteen months' period.

SRINAGAR Feb. 14, (U. P. I.) Mr. D. P. Dhar Secretary to the Internal Department of the Kashmir Emergency Administration, told the United Press of India, that there was no cause for alarm so far as the situation in Skardu (Ladakh) was concerned.

He added: A few raiders just tried to tickle our faces at Sakrdu but were repulsed with heavy losses to the raiders.

BRITONS WORRIED OVER RISING PRICES

Pound Is Worth Only 12 Shillings Instead Of 20

LONDON, Feb. 14, (Reuter): The British Government's plan for stopping price rise comes not too soon for harassed housewives.

Since 1948 the value of the pound sterling in terms of consumer purchasing power has, according to official calculations, dropped by 40 per cent, in short, in the shops the pound is worth only twelve shillings instead of twenty.

Recent public opinion polls have shown that wory over the rising price spiral is now more common than worry over the shortage of good food.

In the daily needs of an average family price movements have come under three distinct headings: The subsidised and rationed food, the wide variety of price controlled basic consumer goods known as "utility goods." and the uncontrolled consumer and durable goods which range from some fruits and vegetables to fashion articles slch as handbags and hats and houses. radios and motorcars.

Under the Cripps price stabilisation plan, a large number of prices in the uncontrolled category are to be pegged—voluntarily if possible—at the levels prevailing last December and January.

The Government nave asked manufacturers and distributors to put forward proposals for reducing prices voluntarily. But food is not included in the "freezing" plan because it is already subsidised to the tune of £400 million a year and its costs depend largely on world prices. The Government announced last November that the subsidy will not be further increased and where the buying costs increase they will be passed on the consumer.

To the consumer taxation has added a heavy burden on top of other rises caused by higher costs of raw materials, wages or simply increases caused by competitive demand.

First among these items are cigarettes, pipe tobacco, and beer. Since 1938, the price of twenty cigarettes has risen from one shilling to three shillings and four pence, and a pint of beer from eight pence to one shilling and six pence.

Increases in food prices, despite the subsidies, range from ten to fifty per cent compared with the prices at the outbreak of war. The vast range of controlled utility goods xtending from hot water bottles to coffee pots showed a steady price rise throughout the war but they are still good bargains because they are free of the twenty-five to hundred per cent purchase tax levelled on other goods.

"We Want Better Quality Goods"

Russian Slogan Since Abolition Of Rationing

(By Don Dalias, Reuter's Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW,—"We want better quality goods" is the slogan heard in Soviet Russia now that the abolution of rationing has given buyers a free choice of clothing and other consumers' goods at controlled prices.

In the past, the emphasis was on quantity, today, quality is the cry.

Almost every day, articles appear in the press criticising bad and shoddy work turned out by the factories.

Before the abolition of rationing for clothes and food in the middle of December, workers could buy clothes at rationed prices on orders issued to them by their factory chiefs or trade union organisations.

Each factory or other industrial undertaking had a quota of clothing and shoes for distribution among its workers. The demand through these channels was always larger than supplies.

Moreover, shoes were often shoddy and workmanship of dresses, coats and children's wear turned out by some factories was bad.

The newspaper "PRAVDA" cited, in a short story, as an example of bad quality work, the "LION" brand women's shoes produced by a factory at Dnepropetrovsk.

Heels for the shoes, it said, came from Kiev. The shoe factory either "threw them away or after drying them used them for ufel"

Leather came from Kharkov. The leather "is ironed with great difficulty after which the semi-product is a combination of spots and dirtv marks."

Two factories which supplied rubber soles made them so thick that the factory had to cut off and throw away a quarter of each of them.

And this is how "PRAVDA" described the finished product: "Shoes the colour of field mice. The toe of one shoe is short and round. The toe of the other is long and narrow.

"Finally, on the shoes is the lion, king of beasts, energetically stepping out. But you cannot fool him. He is walking barefoot. If he were to put on these shoes he would have camel-like corns on his feet."

The Central "univermag" or "mostorg", biggest department store in Moscow, employs 100 sorters to check the quality of goods supplied to them. In the first nine months of 1947, suppliers paid fines totalling 1,275,000 roubles for inferior goods supplied to this store alone. Some 2,800 pairs of stockings received from the Tushino away, 10 per cent of 46,000 metres (1 metre is 39 inches) of material from the Krasnaya Rosa silk mills was downgraded owing to bad dying, bad design and other defects, and several thousand pairs of shoes from two factories were downgraded owing to bad workmanship.

Apart from the poor quality of certain goods, there are also shortages of washing machines, potato peeling machines, vacuum cleaners, electric refrigerators. sports equipment and furniture.

Ya Ganshtak, commercial manager of "mostorg", summing up the effect of de-rationing on public buying, declared that over 500,000 people made over 1,000,000 purchases in the first three weeks. "There was a big increase in the sale of almost all types of goods," he said. "Customers are buying mainly rubber and leather shoes, woollen and silk materials, knitted goods, glassware and porcelain and haberdashery."

"CULTIVATE CONCEPT OF NEIGHBOURLINESS"

Corea's Appeal At Cambridge University Meeting

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 14 (Reuter)—Independence was a great thing to have achieved but would be "a victory if not followed up by tremendous action", the Pakistan High Commissioner in Britain, Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, declared here last night.

Speaking at a dinner to celebrate Indian, Pakistan, Burmese and Ceylon independence, and organised by Cambridge University under-graduates of these four nations. He referred to the refugee problem in India and Pakistan.

He said: "We are doing everything possible to see refugees are rehabilitated immediately. We have got over 1,000,000 back on soil and every day all efforts are made to see they get work. We have 8,000,000 refugees."

The Ceylon Government representative in Britain Mr. G. Corea, said: "Misery which exists in countries such as ours is due to undeveloped nature due to inability to adopt those measures which, having been adopted in other countries, have risen them to height of prosperity.

"We want to adopt these measures ourselves. But we want to see that we shall not fall into the danger of ploughing a lonely path influenced only by ideas of narrow nationalism.

"We want to fit ourselves into the larger pattern of world fellowship sharing with all peoples of world a new concept of neighbourliness.

The High Commissioner for India Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, who was to have attended the dinner was unable to be present.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14, (U. P. I.): The Calcutta police, it is learnt, discovered 7 sten-guns, two singal pistols. 500 arrow heads and about 4,000 live cartridges from the underground vault of a house in Central Calcutta. Sixteen persons have so far been arrested in this connection.

De Valera May Regain Power

DUBLIN, Feb. 13 (Reuter)—Leaders of five of Eire's six opposition parties met here today and considered steps to oppose re-election as Prime Minister of Eamon de Valera—who has held the office already for 16 crucial years of Eire's existence as an independent country with more or less vague links with the British Commonwealth.

His party, Fianna Fail, emerged from the recent elections with 68 seats, as against 79 gained by the combined opposition.

Mr. De Valera is, however, expected to be supported by National Labour, with five members, whose leader. Mr. Everett, did not attend today's "opposition" meeting, and by some of the 12 independents.

IT'S BAD FOR DEMOCRACY

"Catholic Times" Criticises Colour Prejudice

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter)—The "Catholic Times", a leading religious weekly, applauds catholic bishops in the United States who have threatened to ex-communicate parents refusing to send their children to a school where there are negro children.

"That very incident shows the depth of feeling", the journal says. "Now Mr. Truman has called for full rights for Negroes and the south is seething and theratening to desert Mr. Truman. Strange that in this home of democracy there should remain this distinction between human beings.

The colour of a man's skin should not be the determinant of his civic rights. One may not like a man, or a race, one may not wish to associate with him in business or friendship, but that is not to say he is not a human being, and equally endowed with human rights as oneself.

"This racial natred is an un-Christian thing; and it is a bad advertisement for democracy. Russia has not been slow to use it.

S. S. CORPORAL WHO KILLLED AN INDIAN TO DIE

HAMBURG, February 13. (Reuter): Otto Mohr. a 45-year old S.S. Corporal charged with shooting an Indian soldier in Darmstadt in September 1944, was sentenced to death by hanging by a war crimes court in Hamburg today

After an air raid on Darmstadt Mohr. intended to shoot an allied airman who had parachute-landed but shot by mistake an Indian prisoner of war

Maximum And Minimum Price For Wheat

WASHINGTON, February 13. (Reuter): The international wheat conference has accepted Britain's original proposal of a two-dollar maximum per bushel and a minimum of one dollar 20 cents, but a formula whereby the price would be calculated was still to be settled it was reported today.

Another complicating factor, it was understood, was the problem of relating the Anglo-Canadian wheat agreement with the international accord now being worked out.

A further difficulty lay in reconciling wheat quantity schedules fixed by importing and exporting nations.

Agreement has been reached on a 500 million-bushel yearly quota for exporters, but importing countries so far have proved unwilling to trim all their demands to fit in with this.

There was no sign of any deadlock developing, and conference quarters were optimistic that an agreement will be reached

NAGPUR Feb. 14, (U. P. I.): The Provincial Government, with a view to combat illiteracy, have decided to introduce social education for all illiterates in the Province between the ages of 14 and 40, who have not passed the primary certificate examination.

In order to advise the Government on all matters concerning the planning and campaigning for the education, the Government have constituted one Advisory Board and two Committees, which will be permanent and will give expert advise to the Provincial Board if the respective spheres and matters relating to the general policy in matters relating to the implementation of social education.

LONDON Feb. 14, (U. P. I.): Increasing numbers of stowaways from Jamaica young coloured men are arriving in Britain seeking work.

"There is no work in our country", they said to the "United Press of India" correspondent in London.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 5, 2004.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 4, 1367.
Parsi: Shehrever 15, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-08 a.m. Sunset: 18-39 p.m.
Hightide: 02-47, 15-14. Lowtide: 09-00, 20-42.

To-day's Engagements

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Condolence Meeting at Poddar College Hall, Matunga, for Mahatma's death, at 6 p.m. today (Sunday.)

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting at Arya Samaj Kakadwadi today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. Shri Pandita's lecture on Vasant-Panchami.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Jyotishacharya Y. K. Pradhan on "Horary Astrology" at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

YOUTH SYMPOSIUM will be held at the Bahai Centre Bori Bunder today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will preside.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO'S LECTURE: Under the joint auspices of the Samyukta Karnatak Sangha, and the Samyukta Maharastra Parishad, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao will deliver a lecture on "Linguistic Provinces and Indian Nationalism" today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty. Mr. P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Evolution, A Triple Scheme" is the subject of a public lecture to be delivered today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

GAMDEVI SEVA SANGH: Public meeting at J. K. Buildings Gamdevi, today (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. The speakers will include Shri N. G. Gore, Susheel Kavalekar and the Socialist candidate Shri Rohit Dave.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Meeting of the Medical profession of Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Indian Medical Association at 4 p.m. today (Sunday) at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge to mourn the loss of Mahatma Gandhi and to pass a Condolence Resolution.

BOMBAY DEAF & DUMB SOCIETY: Condolence meeting at Prof. Date's Deaf and Dumb School, Thakurdwar today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. to mourn the sad demise of Mahatma Gandhiji.

CEYLON'S INDEPENDENCE: Under the auspices of the Maha Bodhi Society the celebration of Ceylon's Independence wnich was postponed owing to the death of Mahatma Gandhi will be held at Bahujana Vihara, Parel today (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY: The 86th birthday of Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated today at Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar. At 5-30 p.m. there will be a public meeting which will be addressed by Shrimati Rewa Chatterji, Dr. H. L. De, Mr. P. G. Shah and Dastur Framroze Bode.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will speak on "Sant Prasad" today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (N.S.T.) at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram, 448 Sandhurst Road.

MOTHER INDIA FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: The Second Annual Sports of the School will be held today (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at the Cooperage Football Ground.

AKHILA KARNATAKA SEVA SAMITI: The 'Kannukattina Bikkattu', a Kannada Drama has been postponed to March 7 1948.

B.E.S.T. KAMGAR UNION: Meeting of some 400 workers of B.E.S.T. was held at 37, Sankli Street on 11th Feb. when the power politics of the present office-bearers were condemned and it was decided to form a rival union to be named as B.E.S.T. Kamgar Union under the presidentship of Mr. Mohd. Hifazat Rasool, the Founder Organiser of the B.E.S.T. Workers U-

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Feb. 15, (Sunday).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Sundrabai (Bhairavin) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-16 News (H) 8-30 D. H. Pujari (Sitar) 8-45 Sundrabai (Thumri aur Bhajan) 9-15 Bhimsen Joshi (Vocal) 11-0 Film Music 11-30 A Marathi Drama by Prahlad Keshav Atre 12-45 pm News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Bhimsen Joshi (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Hilde Feldberg—Soprano (Songs by R. Strauss) 1-50 Concertino for Clarinet and Orch 2-0 Maneck Bhagat—Pianoforte 4-20 Latafat Hussain (Gaud Malhar) 5-0 D. H Pujari (Sitar) 5-15 Programme (M) for Children 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Waman-Rao Padhye (Vocal) 6-45 Zawwar Husain (Thumri) 7-0 Kannad Bhajans 7-10 Locals 7-15 Rasmandal 7-30 Latafat Husain (Vocal) 7-45 The Mike Steps Out 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 A musical feature based on poems of G. D. Madgulkar 8-45 Var-Vahu-Ame: Dhiro (G) by Ishwar Petlikar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Air Orchestra 10-0 Stage Song 10-15 "Udyacha Sansar"—II (M) Drama by Prahlad Keshav Atre

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,740 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Orch. Melodies 5-45 pm.. D. H. Pujari (Sitar) 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Rasmandal (G) 8-15 Air Chorcus Party 9-0 Wamanrao Padhye (Vocal).

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE TRUSTS COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee with the Honourable Mr. Justice Tendolkar as Chairman to investigate into the question of the administration and management of trusts and endowments in the Province of Bombay, for public purposes:—

(1) of a religious nature intended solely for the benefit of the Hindu community (including Jains) and

(2) of a charitable nature excluding those intended solely for the benefit of communities other than Hindus and Jains.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Committee has to investigate the whole question of the due and proper administration and management of the religious and charitable trusts and endowments mentioned above with special reference to the following:—

(a) prevailing abuses, malpractices and defects in the administration and management of such trusts and endowments;

(b) measures necessary for—

(i) removing such abuses, malpractices and defects;

(ii) securing the effective supervision, regulation and control of the administration and management of such trusts and endowments and

(iii) safeguarding, co-ordination and the more beneficial use and applications of the property and funds of such trusts and endowments, if necessary by enlarging the scope of the doctrine of Cy-pres and the definition of the term "Charity";

(c) suitable machinery for carrying out the measures in (b) above;

(d) any other matter which the Committee deems relevant to the main investigation.

For the purpose of conducting the above investigation the Committee has issued a questionnaire.

QUESTIONNAIRE

All persons interested in the due and proper administration and management of religious and charitable trusts and endowments have been requested to obtain a copy of the questionnaire and to answer it on or before March 20, 1948 The questionnaire can he had from the Joint Secretary of the Committee (Solicitor to the Government of Bombay in the legal department), Secretariat, Bombay.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Budget Session To Begin Tomorrow In Council Hall

BOMBAY, Feb. 14. (API.) The Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly begins at 2-p.m. on Monday February 16, in the Council Hall Bombay.

The proceedings will start with the swearing-in of new members and a condolence resolution regarding the death of Mahatma Gandhi will be moved by the Leader of the House, Mr. B. G. Kher.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

The Government of Bombay has already permitted owners of buildings which are in progress to continue the construction of their buildings up to Feb. 15, 1948, pending disposal of their applications by the Controller of Buildings Bombay and Ahmedabad, provided the necessary application for a permit for continuing the construction has been made by them to the Controllers concerned, before Jan. 31, 1948. As however, disposal of the applications so received is likely to take some more time, those owners who have applied to the Controllers concerned in the above manner for continuation of their works, have now been permitted to continue their works up to Feb. 29, 1948 or till such time as their applications are disposed of whichever is earlier.

"Prohibition Officers Are Social Workers"

Excise Minister's Closing Address To Class

"Your efficiency as Prohibition Officers will be judged by the concrete results that you will produce. You have, therefore, to prove yourselves good organisers, competent administrative officers and enthusiastic social workers", said Mr. L. M. Patil Minister for Excise, delivering the closing address to the District Prohibition Officers' Class in Bombay on February 10.

Among those who addressed the Class during its duration of one month were Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. V. L. Mehta and Dr. Gilder, Ministers of the Government of Bombay. Twenty-one District and four City Prohibition Officers took their training here.

Continuing Mr. Patil said: "I want you to interpret the Prohibition policy of the Government not merely in words but in action. Among your duties will be the starting of social welfare centres, helping to run the Nira scheme and inducing more owners of trese to part with their trees for the purpose of tapping Nira. You will have to carry on propaganda along scientific lines and try to get people of talent to make suitable pictures and posters for you."

He added that they would have to engage the services of Powada singers for their districts who would go from one village to another, carrying with them the message of prohibition to the farthest corners of the village. The dramatist parties which were proposed to be organised would canalize the histrionic ladents of the people. The Minister lai great stress on keeping up the officers reading habits and educating themselves on the subject of Prohibition. One father the subject of Prohibition. One of their major problems would be, he said, to prevent the smuggling of illicit liquor.

NEW TYPE OF SERVANTS

"You are a new type of Government servants who are primarily social workers. Your status in your district will depend on the extent of services that you will be able to rendor to your people. I want you to think more in terms of pour duties and responsibilities than in terms of your rights. You as Prohibition Officers are the chief co-ordinating and executive officers for all matters pertaining to Prohibition in your District. Success or failure of our scheme will to a great extent depend upon your knowledge and your enthusiasm for your work. Above all, what you need is sincerity and perfect honesty in your work."

Finally, Mr. Patil hoped that they would prove equal to the great task that had been entrusted to them.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Feb. 14, (A. P I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (I. S. T.), on 14th February, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 87 66 0 4.4 plus 4.1, Ahmednagar 89 54 0 2.2 plus 0.5, Allahabad 74 58 0 0.5 minus 1.3, Bangalore 86 67 0 1.6 minus 1.8, Baroda 69 62 0 0.2 nil, Belgaum 89 55 0 2.9 plus 0.9, Benares 77 52 0 0.6 minus 1.2, Bhopal 79 59 0.1 4.2 plus 2.7, Bhuj 86 67 0 0.6 plus 0.3, BOMBAY 83 69 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Calcutta 79 67 0 3.3 plus 1.4, Delhi 76 48 0 2.3 plus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 91 60 0 1.1 minus 0.7, Hyderabad (Sd.) nil, Karachi 83 0 nil nil nil, Lahore 75 45 0 1.3 minus 0.8 Mahabaleshwar 79 58 0 1.5 minus 0.5, Mangalore 86 71 0 2.7 minus 0.8, Marmagao 83 69 0 0.1 minus 1.4, Mysore 88 62 0 2.3 minus 1.1, Nagpur 86 61 0 3.9 plus 1.9, Poona 91 55 0 1.8 plus 0.4, Rajkot 88 54 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Sholapur 94 62 0 0.4 minus 1.5, Simla 48 34 0 1.9 minus 3.8, Surat 92 60 0 0.1 minus 0.5.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Feb. 14, (A. P. I.): The following is daily weather summary for Saturday, the 14th February, 1948:—

The western disturbance over west Rajputana lies this morning over west Central India and the neighbourhood.

Thundershowers have occurred at a few stations in Assam, Orissa, West Central India, the west Central Provinces, the East United Provinces, Rajputana, Sind and Malabar.

Night temperatures have risen in Gujarat, the north Deccan and in and near the Central Provinces.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 15TH EVENING:—Scattered thundershowers are likely over the region from West Central India and Berar to Assam and East Bengal. A few falls of rain or snow are likely in lower Kashmir.

Night temperatures will be higher than usual generally in the north Central Provinces, East Central India and north-east India.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT:—An Earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre about 1340 miles away from Poona probably in the region of Khasi Hills in Assam, was recorded by the Seismograph in the meteoroglogical office, Poona at 10 hours 31 mins. (I. S. T.), on Friday, the 13th February 1948.

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TODAY AT 1 P.M.

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IN

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Adv. Booking: 10-30 to 12-30 and 3-30 to 6-30

KAMAL

PATEL INDIA Ltd., Release

Congress Hopes To Secure Majority

(Continued from page 9)

Candidates are faring well on the whole. Mr. Sayed Ahmed Hanif Ansari appeared a strongly favoured candidate.

Polling at lower Parel (Word No. 30), was very low. Out of over 22,000 voters, hardly 3,000 registered their votes, by 12 noon.

The Mazagon Ward Booth at the Y. M. C. A. grounds was dull for about two hours after polling started this morning.

The first batch of voters to break the in were Muslim women in burquas. Only after these women had cast their votes, did other voters turn up and as the day progressed the voting became bisker. Upto midday Mr. Khimji Mulji Rathode, a candidate of the Scheduled Casters Federation was leading.

The other candidates in the ward are Mr. Balwantsingh Dhody, Dr. M. Ubaldo Mascarenhas, Ramchandra Narayen Malvi, Ramdas Thakore Prasadsingh Shankar Copal Savant Shantaram Balaji Mansurkar and Shivdas Champsey Thakwar.

Among the other candidates who received good support were Dr Ubaldo Mascarenhas and Balwantsingh Dhody

Polling in Ward No. 2 (Fort) which took place in the Esplanade Maidan appeared to be extremely slack, and by noon hardly 1200 had voted out of a total voting strength of 17086 including 686 Europeans, 6453 Hindus, 2853 Parsis, 1144 Muslims and 3154 Anglo-Indians, Jews and Christians.

There were in all four candidates for two seats. Mr. A. P. Sabawala and Mr. K. N. Gaitonde who stood on the Congress ticket seemed to get a fairly good support from all sides The Socialist candidate Mr. Fredrick Pinto was well supported by the Christian voters of the constituency. The booth of the independent candidate Mr. Jehangir Daruwalla was thronged with Parsi voters.

In the afternoon there was a keen contest between the Congress candidates on the one hand and the Socialist candidate Mr. Pinto. As the Congress votes were divided, and as Christians and Parsis voted exclusively for Mr. Pinto and Daruwalla, there is a likelihood of one of the two Congress candidates being defeated.

At the close of the day about 5,000 voters had exercised their franchise.

POLLING IN WARD 10

Polling in Ward No. 10 (Dhobitalao) took place at the north end of the same maidan. Voting here was brisk from the very start, and hectic activity was noticed in almost all the booths as the day advanced. The register of this big constituency showed a total of 33435 voters, out of whom nearly 5,000 had voted by 11 a.m. The Congress candidates Dr. Khurshed J. Cursetji, Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Dr. Kailas M. Narula and Mr. Kantilal M. Sharma seem to carry the overwhelming support of the voters. The Socialist candidate Dr. Simon Fernandis was strongly supported by the Christian and Anglo-Indian voters. The Parsis voted mostly for the Congress.

The contest between the Congress and the Socialist candidates became more acute as the day advanced. Throughout the day the booth of Dr. Simon Fernandis was thronged with Christian voters, and he seems to be one of the likely successful candidates.

The day closed with solid support for the Congress. In all about 15,000 voters seemed to have cast votes during the day.

NORTHBROOK GARGENS

Out of a total number of 29,024 voters from Kumbharwada Ward only 9,600 registered their votes. In this ward there were 5 candidates in the field for 3 seats. They were Messrs. Bhanushankar Yagnik, H. J. Visavadia, N. C. Pupala (Congress) R. V. Kulkerni (Independent) and Mr. S. S. Shah (Socialist), Mr. M. P. Goragandhi, an independent candidate in the morning announced the withdrawal of his candidature and his supporters threw all their weight in canvassing for the Congress candidates.

The Congress candidates secured fine support in this ward and it is believed that all the three of them will come out successful. The Socialist candidate in the morning received good support but in the afternoon very few voters were seen in his booth. The independent candidate had very poor support.

GOWALIA TANK

Voters of Khetwadi ward registered their votes at this polling station and out of a total number of 31,379 only 9,310 turned up. In this ward the voters had to elect 3 members for which there were 7 candidates, Mrs. Maniben Nanubhai Desai and Messrs. H.J.H. Talyarkhan and Y. K. Khadilker contested on Congress ticket while Mrs. Vimla G. Mehta was put up by the Socialists Party Messrs. A. K. Munshi, G. B. Parmekar and S. N. Gokhle were independently contesting.

Mrs. Vimla Mehta the Socialist candidate secured good support.

The booths of the independent candidates were practically empty since the morning.

TARDEO POLLING BOOTH

From this ward Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee along with 3 other Congress candidates namely, Messrs Madhukar Kalewar, Mohamed Taher Ansari and Dr. Homi F. Pavri were contesting the election. They had 6 other rivals in the field. Mr. V. S. Velinkar (Socialist) Mr. N. C. Bharucha (Citizens' Election Board) Mr. S. V. Pimalkhare (Radical Democratic Party) and Messrs. R. L. Lingal, Umesh B. Shirolekar and Mr. Yusuf Miaji were independent.

Mr. Patil and his Congress colleagues received good support. The Independent Muslim candidate Mr. Yusuf Miaji had solid support of Muslim voters and it is feared that inspite of very good support to the Congress he may defeat one of them.

There was keen contest between the Congress candidate, Mr. Pavri and independent candidate, Mr. Bharucha. Towards evening the Congress supporters threw all their weight in favour of Mr. Pavri and the response was very good.

The Socialist candidate in the morning got good support but in the afternoon he was practically out of the picture.

In this ward there were 36,835 total voters out of which over 14,500, registered their votes to elect 4 members.

BYCULLA

Nearly 13,000 persons cast their votes at Byculla West, Ward No. 20, out of a total of nearly 36,410 voters. Congress candidates have, on the whole, fared well in this constituency. The League candidate, Mr. Ansari, is regarded as almost a certainty. Of the two Socialist candidates, Dr. H. Srivastava appeared to receive good support.

The 11 candidates contesting the five seats here were Mr. B. M. Khandray, Mr. V. A. Karapurkar, Sayed A. N. Hanif Ansari, Mr. A. K. Ibrahim Fitwala, and Mr. Dayanand H. Charke (Congress); Mr. Adam Adil, Dr. H. Srivastava (Socialist); Mr. Abdul Hamid Ansari (League); Miss Clarence Shaw (Independent); Mr. Mohamed Siddiq Bakshi (Communist); and Mr. R. G. Kharat (Scheduled Caste).

Five persons were arrested by the police for alleged impersonation. Police had to intervene when a group of Socialist Party workers tried to block the way to the booths for voters

LOWER PAREL

At Lower Parel, Ward No. 30, about 8,000 votes were registered. The total number of voters in this constituency was 22,077. Here seven candidates were seeking election to the two seats in this Ward. They were: Mr. Ramlal Singh Yadav, and Mr. Tukaram B. Mule (Congress); Dr. V. Matkar (Independent); Mr. K. T. Sule (Communist); and Messrs. S. R. Thakur and G. Talpule (Socialist). Dr. V. Matkar scored well it is believed.

Five persons were arrested by the police for impersonation and one person was arrested for disorderly behaviour.

DADAR

Polling at Ward No. 33, (Dadar) started at the Shivaji Park booth. Nearly 2,200 voters exercised their votes in the first hour of the polling. Then voting became a little slack. After 12 noon it gathered momentum and at the time of the closing 13,733 persons cast votes out of a total of 30,695 voters. Mr. M. B. Raut is reported to have received fairly good support Dr. T. R. Narvane, the Congress candidate also received good support. The Socialist, Dr. A. O. Narde and Mr. L. H. Kanhere Congress candidates were running neck to neck for the third seat. The Congress women candidates Dr. (Mrs.) Champubai Pradhan has also done well. The Independent candidates Mr. S. G. Gokhale, Mr. R. K. Vaidya and Mrs. Vatsala R. Birje did not receive much support from the voters.

The Citizen's election Board candidate, Mr. N. N. Purandare and his agents did not turn up. His camp was completely deserted and was occupied by the first aid men.

The Congress candidate Mr. C. K. Parikh and Mr. Subramanium at the Ruia College polling booth were doing fairly well. Principal L. N. Welinker was well canvassed by students and enthusiastic Socialist Party workers.

Upto 12 o'clock 2100 voters had registered their votes. The contest was peaceful but for a little incident in which a Socialist worker and a Police Officer exchanged first blows. It is stated Dr. R. Trivedi, former member of the B.P.C.C., when he was trying to persuade a voter, a Sub-Inspector intervened. Hot words and later, blows were exchanged. Other Police men came to the spot and Dr. Trivedi was caught and dragged out of the booth. Meanwhile the Deputy Police Commissioner arrived and the Doctor was let off.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

Mr. M. Joshi, an independent Parsi candidate was securing support from the Parsi voters. Some old men and women were brought by the enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Joshi to register their votes for their candidates

On the whole it seems Mr. Muncherji Joshi, Independent, has done very well. The Congress nominee, Mr. Parikh, it is likely will secure another seat.

The Independent Mr. D. P. Joshi did not fare well and has little chances of success. Principal Welinker who had received good backing from the younger element of this Ward, may succeed.

As many as 10,100 voters out of the total 21,309 had exercised their votes, i.e. nearly 50 per cent.

The Communist candidate, Mr. Patkar was leading when the polling at the Naigaum booth closed. He received solid support from the mill workers. The Socialist candidate, Mr. A. B. Vichare, according to Socialist workers was a "certainty". Mr. V. B. Korgaoker the Congress candidate and Socialist Varasker, worked hard to snatch the third seat. The Congress who had put one more candidate were concentrating on Mr. Korgaoker.

Mr. C. J. Shah also contested. Seven candidates on the whole contested for three seats in the Lal Baug Constituency.

Twelve persons were arrested by the police on charges of impersonification. About 7,800 voters cast their votes out of 25,993.

Claims For Gandhiji's Ashes From Various Countries

GOVT. OF INDIA NOT LIKELY TO TURN DOWN THEIR REQUESTS

LONDON, Feb. 14 (IPA.) The Indian Press Association understands that portions of Gandhiji's ashes have been claimed by various countries of the world, especially where Indians have been living for many years. These ashes will be handed over to respective countries desiring to build memorials to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

This is evident from Mr. Devdas Gandhi's statement issued last night from New Delhi, wherein he says that "we are still retaining a portion of ashes which may be used for memorials. But there is no difinite plan as yet. Portions may be sent abroad from where several requests have been received.

It is now reported in informed circles that countries claiming Gandhiji's ashes, include, United States, China, France, British Columbia, Figi Islands, South Africa, British East Africa, Afghanistan and Tibet.

The attitude of the Government of India is not yet known, but the requests are not likely to be turned down.

PUDUKOTTAH TEMPLES THROWN OPEN TO HARIJANS

PUDUKOTTAH, Feb. 12 (API.) The ancient shrine of Sri Brahadamba the titular deity of the family of the Rajah of Pudukottah, and another famous temple in the capital, along with 40 other state temples in other parts of the State, were declared open to Harijans on February 12 in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

GANDHIPURA FOR UDAIPUR

UDAIPUR, Feb. 13 (API.) On the thirteenth day of Mahatma Gandhi's death the Maharaja of Udaipur has sanctioned Rs. One lakh for the extension of the Harijan colony at Udaipur to be called Gandhipura.

ANNAMALAI 'VARSITY STUDENTS PLEDGE

ANNAMALAINAGAR, Feb. 12 (API). A solemn pledge to live up to the ideals of peace taught by Mahatam Gandhi was taken by the vice-Chancellor professors and students of the Annamalai University today.

They took out a quiet but impressive procession in the evening carrying a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi and national flags led by Mr. N. Rutnaswami, Vice-Chancellor. It went round the university buildings and terminated in front of the Srinivasa Sastri Hall where the entire gathering took the pledge.

COPPER COINS FETCH RS. 2,500

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

Shivaram, a poor beggar, donated twenty copper coins to the Gandhi Memorial Fund. These copper coins were put to auction and were bought by a Muslim Shoe Merchant for Rs. 2,500.

The memorial is expected to be erected at a cost of Rs. One Lakh.

EXCHANGE OF MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS

U.N.E.S.C.O. Sponsors Multi-Lateral Service

A multi-lateral exchange service for medical literature has been created by UNESCO and the American Medical Library Association, it is announced. The service is intended to help alleviate the famine of ungently-needed medical periodicals and books in war-devastated countries.

American medical libraries will send lists of available duplicate material to UNESCO which will distribute the lists to non-American medical libraries. Libraries wishing to obtain some of the material offered will send their requests to UNESCO.

UNESCO will schedule allocations, notify the donating libraries and give shipping instructions. Close co-operations will be maintained with the American Medical Library Association (2 East 103rd Street, New York 29).

Although libraries outside the United States are at present not expected to send much material in return, it is hoped that eventually they will offer their own medical publications to American libraries and thus develop the scheme into a multi-lateral exchange service.

Medical libraries wishing to receive regularly the lists of duplicate material from American medical libraries are asked to communicate with UNESCO'S Clearing House for Publications, 19, Avenue Kleber, Paris, 16e.

KALAT MAY ACCEDE TO PAKISTAN

Prime Minister Traces Political Ties

SIBI (Baluchistan), Feb. 14 (API.) The Prime Minister of Kalat, Nawabzada Mohammed Aslam Khan, told pressmen here that there were 'big possibilities" of Kalat acceding to Pakistan.

He traced at length the development of political relations between Pakistan and Kalat after August 15 1947, in connection with the issue of accession and expressed the view that under the circumstance it was essential for Kalat to join Pakistan.

He added that the issue would finally be decided by the Kalat Legislative Assembly which was meeting at Dadhar on February 21.

National Educational System For Pakistan

Advisory Board Set Up

KARACHI, Feb. 13 (API.) An advisory Board of Education for Pakistan has been set up by the Ministry of the Interior (Education Division), Government of Pakistan.

It will advise and assist the Government of Pakistan in the planning of a national system of education and also advise on any educational matter referred to it by the Government of Pakistan or by the provincial or states governments in Pakistan.

It will also call for information and advise regarding educational developments of interest and value to Pakistan and examine this information and circulated it with recommendation to the Government of Pakistan and the provincial and States Governments in Pakistan.

The Board will advise the Pakistan Government in the establishment of cultural and educational contacts with foreign countries.

JINNAH ON POTENTIALITIES OF BALUCHISTAN

Call To "Servants Of Pakistan" To Make Their State 'One Of World's Mightiest'

SIBI (Baluchistan), Feb. 14, (A.P.I.): Quaid-I-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, addressing a gathering here on Thursday said: We have met here today without any distinction of big or small as servants of the State in order to think out ways and means of advancing the interest of the people and our country. From the highest to the lowest, we all are servants of the State.

"Pakistan is now a Sovereign State, asbolute and unfettered and the Government of Pakistan is in the hands of the people. Until we finally frame our constitution, which of course can only be done by the Constituent Assembly, our present provisional constitution based on the fundamental principles of Democracy must be worked. You officers should realise that these are the principles which should be borne in mind.

CONSCIENCE IS SUPREME

The Governor-General added: "Work honestly and sincerely and be faithful and loyal to the Pakistan Government. I can assure you that there is nothing greater in this world than your own conscience and when you appear before God, you can say that you did your duty with the highest sense of integrity, honesty and with loyalty and faithfulness. Believe me, you will not only make Baluchistan great—I know there are great potentialities in Baluchistan—but you will also make a contribution to the whole of Pakistan and thus your State will not remain the fifth largest State in population only but, within five years, it will become one of the mightiest States of the world".

FIRST STEP TO REFORMS IN BALUCHISTAN

At the recent meeting between the Quaid-I-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah and the Baluchistan Shahi Jirga, it is understood, the Governor-General of Pakistan invited suggestions with regard to the nature and scope of reforms which they envisaged as a first step towards meeting the needs of Baluchistan in the present circumstances.

The general consensus, it is learned, was in favour of an advisory Council being set up as a precursor to constitutional reforms.

The Muslim League Executive Committee which also met the Quaid-I-Azam, it is learned, stressed the need for strengthening and consolidating the Muslim League Party. They were awaiting, they said, the forthcoming session of the Pakistan Muslim League Council in Karachi on February 21 to decide upon the constitution rules and policy of the party.

They expressed their ardent desire to work on these lines and create solidarity, harmony and co-operation in Baluchistan.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO S. E. ASIA

Industrial Exhibition At Singapore

SINGAPORE, Feb. 14 (Reuter). Thousands of exhibits worth millions of Straits dollars will be shown in Singapore on Feb. 21 when India's first industrial exhibition abroad since she gained independence will be opened by the Governor of Singapore, Sir Franklin Gimson.

It will be followed by similar exhibitions in Milan, Paris, London, and Toronto. The exhibits will cover all aspects of Indian industry. Educational and instructional films will be shown free.

Mr. P. K. Panikkar of the Indian Commerce Ministry, who is organising the exhibition, emphasised that it was not competitive but designed to show India's cultural and industrial contribution to south-east Asia

Malayalam Drama At St. Xavier's College

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will stage at 9-30 a.m. on February 15, at St. Xavier's College Hall 'Jaethakal,' a Malayalam drama in aid of the Kerala Desiya Mahila Samaj which is a well-known institution in North Malabar, carring on literacy and other activities among women of all classes.

ATOMIC ENERGY ON THE SCREEN

An authoritative film on the history and development of atomic energy has been the tremendous task undertaken by G. B. Instructional, London. It seeks to explain to the average man the real meaning of atomic physics.

LONDON, (By Air Mail)—Throughout the world there is hardly any other subject as much in the public mind as atomic energy. Although only very few people have an idea of what that word really means, millions have known it since the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. It has become identified with an apocalyptic vision of horror and destruction.

A film which undertakes to explain to the man and the woman in the street—to all of us, who by no means claim to be scientists—the real meaning of atomic physics is no doubt a remarkable venture; a production very much out of the usual. It puts a rare example of the unique use to which the cinema as a medium of world-wide instruction can be put.

The film was made by G.-B. Instructional, London, under the plain title of "Atomic Physics". It runs for one hour-and-a-half, and it is a truly authoritative film on the history and development of atomic energy. This is a tremendous subject and G.-B. Instructional carried out their task of explaining it in a way which deserves admiration. Here is an outstanding success in fascinating exposition.

SPOTLIGHT OF WORLD OPINION.

It was early as in 1945 that the executive director in charge of production for G.-B. Instructional Ltd. began to think seriously about making a film on the atom. The sudden disclosure that atomic bombs existed and could be used with devastating effects turned the spotlight of world opinion on the whole subject of nuclear physics.

It became increasinly clear that there was the need for a film which would tell the story of the rapid development of this subject; the astonishing series of brilliant discoveries made over the last 50 years by men of many nations, and not least by British scientists; how nuclear physicists suddenly saw the possibility of the release of nuclear energy leap from an intellectual conjecture to a practical possibility; and how the tragic circumstances of the world at that time decided that the first release of atomic energy on a grand scale should be as a destroyer rather than a benefactor of mankind.

Preparations for production began under the supervision of Mr. Frank Wells, associate producer in charge of educational films. Initial research and the completion of a first draft treatment was undertaken by J. V. Durden, B.Sc., who was given valuable guidance by Professor G. I. Finch, M.B.E., F.R.S., of Britain's Imperial College of Science.

At this stage the writing and direction was taken over by Mr. Derek Mayne. Before World War II, Mayne, after leaving Oxford with an Honours Degree in Modern Languages, had spent several years in the film industry and the last four of his six years in Britain's Army as an officer of the Army Film Unit in the Western Desert and other parts of the Near East. After Warld War II he had joined G.B.I. in order to concentrate on documentary and instructional film making. Not the least achievement in the film is this layman's mastery, in two years, of the immensely abstruse conceptions of atomic physics. The commentary, written by Mr. Mayne, is also spoken by him.

SPECIAL INTERVIEWS.

More study and research followed. The treatment was broken down, moulded into fresh shape. As a clear line of approach emerged, the final script took form. Opinions on it were sought from such authorities as Dr. J. D. Cockcroft, Professor Peierls of Birmingham University, and Professor Frisch, now at Cambridge. Valuable suggestions were received. Professor Einstein was good enough to express approval and agreed to appear in special scenes for the film. Dr. Cockcroft and Professor Frisch, who have been so closely associated with the most important advances in nuclear physics, both recorded interviews specially for the film.

GOA HONOURS MAHATMAJI'S ASHES

Public Display In Panjim And Ceremonial Immersion In Sea

With regard to the I.P.A. report appearing in Saturday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" under the caption of "Plans to Send Mahatmaji's Ashes to Goa Thwarted", Syt. Vasant Borkar, Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the National Congress (Goa), has issued the following statement to clear the misunderstanding created by the incomplete message:—

"Mahatmaji's ashes given to us by the B.P.C.C. were carried to Goa by a special car by Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, Mrs. Shanta Borkar and party according to plans. Only Fr. Mascarenhas could not join the party as previously arranged. A big reception was arranged at Molem, on Goan border, in honour of the ashes, and the official reception committee took the party in procession to the capital of Goa-Panjim. The silver urn was kept for public display at the Goan Merchants' Chamber Hall, when thousands of Goans paid homage to beloved Bapu's ashes. The sacred ashes were immersed with great solemnity and honour in the sea at Gaspardias. On behalf of Goans I publicly offer our grateful and sincere thanks to Shri Rajendra Prasad, Shri S. K. Patil and Shri Balasaheb Kher for giving Mahatmaji's ashes to us for Gomantak".

Jairamdas, Munshi & Deo In Madras

MADRAS, Feb. 14. (API.) Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, India's Food Minister arrived here this evening by plane from Delhi, to study the food situation in the province.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Government of India's Agent-General in Hyderabad and Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress also arrived by the same plane.

Mr. Munshi is staying here as the guest of the Premier while Mr. Shanker Rao Deo is leaving for Tellichery tonight to open the All-India Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition there on Feb. 16.

SIND ASSEMBLY

Supplementary Demands For Current Year Voted

KARACHI, Feb. 14. (API.) The Sind Legislative Assembly today voted Supplementary demands for the current year amounting to Rs. 5,42,83,090 and adjourned till Monday when the House will begin voting on the Budget for the new year.

One of the major items of expenditure included in the supplementary demands voted today included Rs. 32,26,000 on the Police Administration in Sind. The Premier Mr. M. A. Khuhro explained that the special police force created for the protection of passengers in running trains as well as for the protection of railway property and staff will be discontinued as the Central Government had declined to bear the expenditure incurred on their behalf.

Standing Finance Committee

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14. (API). The meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, originally scheduled to take place of Feb. 21, will now be held on February 24 and 25 (from 5-15 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. on each day) in the Finance Minister's room in the Secretariat, New Delhi, says a communique. Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty will preside.

Rs. 1,000 Reward For Tracing Murderer

A reward of Rs. 1,000 will be paid by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any person who gives information leading to the arrrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the murder of Mr. Palonji Sorabji Wadia, supervisor in the spinning Department of the Swadeshi Mill, Kurla. On 4-2-1948 at about 12-15 a.m. Mr. Palonji Sorabji Wadia was returning home from hhe Mill, along Swadeshi Mill Road when he was set upon by some person and stabbed in the abdomen as a result of which he died.

This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of six months from the date of its publication and the Commissioner of Police reserves to himself the right to decide to whom and in what proportions this reward or any part of it should be paid. The informant is requested to contact Inspector Sami at the C.I.D. Office, and if he so desires his information will be treated as absolutely confidential.—"Police News."

DOCKYARDS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Senior League Hockey

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DOCKYARDS	3
TATAS	2

By accounting for the Tata Sports Club by the odd goal in five the Dockyards won the championship of the senior Division Hockey this year, having scored the highest number of points, the "Times of India" Sports Club being the runners-up. After being down by three goals to nil in the beginning of the second half, the Tatas made a splendid recovery and scored a couple of goals in seven minutes raising hopes of a keen finish. They failed to score again, however, and their opponents won the match and the championship. Dockyard scored through M. D'Souza and Woodcock, twice, whereas the "Times" goals were scored by Coutinho and Menezes in that order. Towards the close of play the losers had an excellant opportunity of equalising, but Chong and D'Mello let the ball alone from a point blank range due to a misunderstanding.

THE TEAMS:

DOCKYARD S. C.:—Borthwick; Alexander and Jameson; Middlecoat, Amirkumar and McMurray; Daulton, Woodcock, Abraham, Rodrigues and M. D'Souza.

TATA S. C.:—D'Costa; D. Fernandes and H. Carvalho; N. Athaide, G. Pereira and T. Pinto; F. Almeida, J. D'Mello, F. Chong, B. Menezes and F. Coutinho.

Sunday's match at 5-10 p.m. G.I.P. 'A' vs. "Times" 'A'.

Selections For Today's Races

By Our Racing Correspondent

The following are my selections for today's races:—

1st race: 1 Chin Up, 2 Toistar.
2nd race: 1 Balam, 2 Come Again.
3 race: 1 Akash Deep, 2 Prince of Ramgarh.
4th race: 1 Padshah Begum, 2 Gay Count.
5th race: 1 Truman, 2 Grace.
6th race: 1 The Judge, 2 Here Again.
7th race: 1 Her Majesty, 2 Redbay.
8th race: 1 High Spirits, 2 Ewelairs.
9th race: 1 My Pet, 2 Georgie.
Choice Treble: Chin Up, Balam and My Pet.
Flukes: Flying Pageant and Put All.

INDIANS IN TWO-DAY FIXTURE

GEELONG, VICTORIA, Feb. 14, (Reuter): The Indians began a two-day fixture here today against a Victorian country team comprising W. M. Anderson (Captain), V. Hassett, J. Sing, H. Heard, K. Brown, A. Brown, R. Brown, S. Young, R. McArthur, V. Taylor and J. Walker.

R. Beach was twelfth and India's twelfth man was Mankad.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE IN LONDON

Reorganisation Proposal Under Consideration

LONDON, Feb. 14, (I.P.A.): The Indian Press Association learns that re-organisation of the office of the High Commissioner for India in London is due to be effected very shortly.

The important change is likely to be raising the status to that of an Embassy and it is understood this question is under active consideration of the Ministry of Commonwealth Relations and External Affairs of the Government of India.

Another proposed change will be to attach a trade agent to the establishment.

The question of effecting some sort of economy was also discussed by the Government of India Standing Finance Committee.

Approached by the Indian Press Association, the Indian High Commissioner's office declined to comment.

15 Indian Satyagrahis Remanded

VOLKSRUST, Feb. 14 (Reuter)) Fifteen Indians were found guilty in the magistrate's court today of contravening the Immigration Laws and were remanded until February 18 for sentence.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL.

Good Looking Businessman desires to marry rich Indian widow, any caste. Apply Box No. 8106, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Beautiful, cultured and educated girl for a handsome young Panjabi doctor 25. Well settled in life. Caste no bar. Box No. 8128 "Bombay Chronicle"

SITUATIONS VACANT

Comprehensive Estimates are invited from technical engineers for constructing a new Woollen Spinning and Weaving Mills. Approved estimate will be adequately remunerated. Appointment of Author of the estimate will be considered if desired. Apply to Acme Eporium (India) Sujan Singh Block Connaught Place, New Delhi. 8111

Wanted Gents and Ladies really interested in selling shares of a well known dividend paying progressive Electrical Engineering and Industrial concern of Calcutta. For particulars please write to Bharat Shilpi Sangha Ltd. Managing Agents. 16. Russa Road, Calcutta. 26 (7048)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists in every district for different brands of the products of Sun Paints (India) Ltd., Sarat Ghosh Garden Road, Dhakuria (24 Parganas), Bengal. Write for terms and particulars. Also wanted influential Share Selling agents. S. K. Das Gupta Ltd., Managing Agents. 8110

MACHINERY AND TOOLS

Parties willing to undertake installation of Textile Woollen Mill on large scale in U. P. may please correspond with Acme Eporium (India) Sujan Singh Block Connaught Place, New Delhi. 8111

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted immediately new or second-hand Transformer and Switchgear from 6000 to 440 volts, capacity between 100 to 250 K.V.A. Apply to Jay Shree Textiles Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1. 7362

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES
NEW DELHI, 7th Feb. 1948.
TENDER NOTICE

The D. G. of Industries & Supplies New Delhi invites quotations for the stores detailed below:—

TENDER NO. SM2/81228

Pans Privy I.T. to specification I.M. 1663 (b) Nos. 37401 C.O.D. Cawnpore.

Price of tender forms etc. is Rs. 5/-per set which is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by M/O quoting tender No. and remitters full address on the coupon in the case of money orders.

Tenders will be received upto 25-3-48 (4 p.m.) Tender forms are also available for sale in the office of the Director of Supplies. at Bombay, Calcutta and Mad

Tenderers may obtain the same from the aforesaid offices on payment of tender fees direct to the offices concerned.

The Drgs. can be seen in the reception room of this office and at the offices of the Director of Supplies Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the Officer incharge O.I.D. Cawnpore.

(7361)

32-PAGE BOOKLET

'VITALITY SUPREME' by Cambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent **FREE** on request.

This *must-be-studied* course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.

BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
RAILWAY BOARD
EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL

Tender No. 8|48-49.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. on 3rd March, 1948 for;

(1) 120 tons C.P. Teak (Tectona Grandis).
(2) 150 tons Indigenous timber hardwood of which 33% should be sal logs or squares (Shorea Robusta) and the rest selected for Gurjan (Diptero Carpus Macro Carpus).

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10|- (Rupees ten) being the cost of tender documents to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23, whose receipt for the amount or the original M. O. receipt must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded. Tender documents can also be sent by V.P.P. on request.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER,
Eastern Group.
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta 23.

7296

LONDON "TIMES" BACKS UP ZAFRULLAH

Profound Shock Administered To India At UNO

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—The influential London 'Times' today expressed the opinion that while the Indian viewpoint on the issue of Kashmir had been effectively presented at the United Nations Security Council, Sir Zafrullah Khan on behalf of Pakistan had persuaded most of the Council that the Indian case was not a "complete" picture.

The 'Times' editorial said:

"A profound shock has been administered to Indian opinion by the course which the discussions at Lake Success have followed.

"The Indian case was regarded in India as unanswerable. Its submission to the United Nations—rather than to some Commonwealth Conciliation Committee as Pakistan had proposed—was confidently expected to result in swift discomfiture for Pakistan and the Government of India relieved that the Security Council would allow India a free hand to act for the benefit of the people of Kashmir.

"Instead the Security Council now seems disposed to treat India as one of two contending parties with rival cases to be examined impartially.

"The Indian point of view was effectively presented to the Security Council by Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and his colleagues but the able exposition of Sir Zafrullah Khan on behalf of Pakistan persuaded most of the Council that the Indian case was not a complete picture.

"The Foreign Minister of Pakistan made a great impression when he contended that Indian troops are being opposed in Kashmir more by local inhabitants than by 'invaders' and that it is impossible to prevent outside aid from reaching the resisters until the Muslims of the north-west are convinced that the future of Kashmir will not be settled by Indian pressure alone.

"The Security Council has been quick to see the importance of the contention that a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute depends on convincing Muslims inside and outside Kashmir that the plebiscite to settle the future of the State will be impartially conducted and is examining ways of subjecting both India and Pakistan to some outside supervision in dealing with Kashmir.

"India both as a member of the United Nations and as a power which has invoked intervention by the Security Council must attach great weight to any conclusions reached at Lake Success but she clearly needs a little time to adjust her attitude to these unexpected developments."

City Markets

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

The produce market was easy on increased selling pressure. It was reported that two members have not met their liabilities. This news demoralised the market and Bears took full advantage of the prevailing nervousness Linseed was easy on increased selling pressure. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 138/2 and improveed at Rs. 138/14 on short covering but declined at Rs. 137/12 on renewed selling. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh ready	32	4	0
Madras Coromandal	32	0	0
Bold ready	31	8	0
Bold Feb.-March	30	14	0
Oil ready	17	12	0
Oil February	17	10	0
Oil March	17	9	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	35	0	0
May	137	12	0
Oil first pressing	22	0	0
Oil commercial quality	20	8	0
LINSEED:—			
Ready	28	6	0
Feb.-March	25	14	0
April-May			
Oil	17	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

The local Cotton Market was closed today and will remain closed on 17th and 19th inst. being "Election Holidays."

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March Contract is 1080 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
March	538	531	535-1/2
May	542	535	540
July	551-1/2	544-1/2	548-3/4
Sept.	557	550	554-1/4

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Feb. 14.

Coiryarn Beypore 160/170; Quilandy 175/185; Fibre Garbled 117/8; Ungarbled 110; Cocoanuts Raw 100; Dry 110; Cocoanut Oil 365; Copra Office 262/8; Dilpasand 260; Madrasnottam 270; Pepper Wynaad 765; Country 750; Dry Ginger Chernad 240; Ernad 225; Coffee Robusta 98; Timber Pali 60/65; Junglewood 27/30; Vellapine 40/45; Benteak 42/45; Teak 90/95; Mango Planks 3/3/4; Teak 12/15; Rosewood 17/20.

BURLAP PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE.

NEW YORK Feb. 13, (U. P. A.): Trade circles today reported that burlap prices continued to decline showing wide variation with some shippers submitting very low prices which were subsequently withdrawn. The market's downward trend brought a fair amount of buying, mostly for delivery in April, May and June, with small amounts for nearby March shipment. Currently, there have been considerable speculation on how far the prices will drop. Some observers felt another full cent per yard decline is to be expected.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES.

LONDON, Feb. 13, (U. P. A.): The pepper market quoted white pepper at 2/10-1/2 and black at 1/11 today.

Black was quoted at 1/11

Malabar appears to be quoted around 210 per hundred-weight.

New York Cotton Erratic

NEW YOR, Feb. 13, (U P. A.): Spasmodically active trading and erratic prices featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange. Prices churned constantly in an attempt to keep abreast of the fast moving fluctuations in grains. While some observers were leaning more to the conviction that selling in cotton is overdone, they admit it will be difficult to hold any rallies until the grain markets regain some stability.

LONG POSITION.

Traders who have maintained the long position for some time past, have become disheartened by the recent slump and failure of the market to develop concentrated rallying power, and they were utilizing any upturns to liquidate their positions. One observer believed "the market in cotton is over for this season and a new analysis of the situation will have to be made as new crop developments unfold." Thus, interest is turning more to new crop months. The relative steadiness there was due to their widening discount under the theoretical loan rate figured on the basis of the current parity. Traders said that on the current parity basis, the loan rate next season could slightly exceed 31-1/2 cents per pound. New crop positions at the lows were selling 1-1/2 to two cents under that basis.

Rallies in nearby months continued to be handicapped by the persistent liquidation of March before the first notice day on February 24th. The steady rise in certificated stocks was strengthening the opinion that the market will be forced to absorb a large quantity of low grade tenders. Certificated stocks available for delivery rose 60,353 bales, a new high for the movement and 17,000 bales more than the January 1st stock.

HEDGE SELLING

Today's session opened nine to 17 lower. The market at the start met with heavy holiday accumulation of holiday hedge selling and liquidation. March was forced down to 31.03 and while there was urgent selling off there, the market met with increasing resistance on the upswings as traders were more confused by the failure of grains to show convincing signs of regaining suitability.

Few traders are inclined to express any opinion until the market action early next week can be appraised.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, (U. P. A.): Wall Street Stock Exchange today opened after a single day holiday with prices revolving narrowly around the previous closing levels while bonds steadied. The market held to an irregular pattern in the forenoon trading as commodities developed a mixed trend. Trading in the first hour was fairly active with the turnover at the rate of 1,000,000 shares for the full day. American Telephone, the leading "Blue Chip" issue dropped 1-3/8 points to a new low, but most of the wide price changes were on the upside. Coca Cola rose 3 and Santafe, Arme Steel and Dupont were up a point or more. Oils were irregularly lower with the price changes small. In the main list, rails were irregular. Chrysler was up a major fraction in its group where General Motors lost three-eighths

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 13.

March		31.40—25
March	Highest	31.72+07
March	Lowest	31.03—62
May		31.54—24
July		30.90—21
October		29.13—05
December		28.83—06
March		2873—
May		28.50—
July		27.88—

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

American Telephone and Telegraph	149
Amerex Holding Co.	24-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	31
Chase National Bank	33
Sinclair Oil Co.	15
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	44-1/2
General Electric Co.	32-7/8
General Motors	51-1/4
Ingersoll Rand bid	122-1/2
International Nickel	26-1/2
National City Bank of New York	37
New York Central Rail Road Co.	12-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-1/8
Texas Corporation	52-1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	95-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	43
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	69
Western Union Telegraph	18-7/8

WOOL TOPS FUTURES CLOSE STEADY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, (U. P. A.): Wool tops futures closed steady and unchanged to 12 lower on the New York market today. February was quoted at 176.5 nom.; March was quoted at 177—178; May, 172—172.5; July, 168.1—168.5; October, 165.5—166; December 163.5—164.5.

CROSS RATE

T.T. New York on London
4.02¾ to 4.03¼.

NEW YORK HIDE PRICES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, (U. P. A.): Spot prices remained unchanged in New York today at 26-1/2 nom. while March price remained at 26.75.

NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN SILVER.

NEW York, Feb. 13, (U. P. A.): Trade circles today reported that there was no significant change in the silver situation. The price remained unchanged since November 3rd, 1947, and is expected to continue at the same level.

GRAIN BECOMES ALTERNATELY STEADY AND WEAK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, (U. P. A.): Grain prices remained steady and weak in quick succession today. Nearby corn closed down the full eight cent limit but wheat futures were aided to some extent by the stiffening resistance in the new crop months.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION REACHES 28,189,000,000 DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, (U. P. A.): The Federal Reserve Board today revealed that for the week ended February 11th, money in circulation amounted to 28,189,000,000 dollars.

The nation's gold stock dropped a single million dollars to 22,933,000,000 dollars.

WORTH STREET TRADING ALMOST AT STANDSTILL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, (U. P. A.): Trading remained almost at a standstill today on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market as buyers and sellers were too busy watching the trend in basic commodities to consider the new commitments.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 13.

March	31.37—
May	31.57—
July	30.95
October	29.10—
December	28.91—
Middling Spot	31.35—10

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.

March 2.40.
May 2.33 to 2.32.
July 2.18-3/4 to 2.18.
September 2.17 to 2.15-3/4.

Arab States Open Legal War

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 14, (U.P.A.): The Arab States today opened a legal war on the United Nations' plan to partition Palestine, challenging the Security Council to study its legality before carrying out the programme.

Faris Khouri of Syria, dean of the Arab delegates and a member of the Council, attacked partition at the outset of the Security Council meeting convened to consider the first progress report of the Palestine Commission.

The Commission prepared, meanwhile, to hand the Council a more urgent report, on Friday or Saturday, in which it will appeal for a United Nations army to back the partition programme.

The Council skirted the Syrian's objections, however, and pigeon-holed the entire Palestine issue until the Palestine Commission's decision for an armed force reaches it later in the week. Before the matter was disposed of, El Khouri raised two legal questions and indicated that the Arab States would demand a debate on them in the Council. He said that five small nation diplomats, making up the Commission, were supposed to be elected to the Commission, whereas actually they were appointed. He objected that the General Assembly in approving the Palestine partition had merely recommended splitting of Palestine to the United Nations' Governments. He said that so far none of the Governments formally ratified the decision and, therefore, it cannot be carried out.

DON'T SUBMIT TO SEARCHES BY BRITISH FORCES

Haganah's Directive To Jews In Palestine

JERUSALEM, Feb. 14, (Reuter): Haganah, the Jewish defence militia, last night ordered all Jews to refuse to submit to searches or arrests by British security forces unless in the presence of Jewish police according to official Jewish sources.

This followed the accusations by the Jewish Agency earlier yesterday that four dead Jews found stabbed and shot outside St. Stephens gate, Jerusalem, had been arrested by British troops and then dumped in the Arab quarter.

Lieutenant-General G. H. A. MacMillan, C. O. C. Palestine, last night ordered an official enquiry into the deaths of the Jews after a British army sergeant-major had been under arrest pending inquiries.

The Jewish Agency executives had suggested that "the Jews had been left to the mercy of the Arabs".

Arab Higher Committee sources said the army had nothing to do with the deaths of the Jews and alleged that four Jews dressed as Arabs had been stopped in a lane leading to the Muslims Brotherhood Headquarters in the old city, where they were found to be heavily armed and were executed by Arab guards.

Paternity Suit Against Wallace Beery

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13 (Reuter).—Fifty-eight year-old film actor Wallace Beery was named defendant in a paternity suit today by "Bit" player Gloria Whitney, who asserted that he is the father of her son born last Saturday.

Miss Whitney described Beery as a "prominent motion picture character of great wealth and affluence, possessed of moneys and properties in excess of 1,000,000 dollars.

The actress also asks that Berry be ordered to pay medical and hospital expenses.

Miss Whitney's attorney said she and Beery had been friends for several years.

LONDON, Feb. 14, (U. P. I.): Land and property in Ireland are being bought up on an increasing scale by wealthy British people anxious to escape from 'Socialists" Britain to "safe" Ireland with its comparatively low income-tax. This attempt to "salt down" British capital in Ireland is once again creating absentee landlords for the Irish people.

South India's Last Homage To Gandhiji

Thousands Flock To Places Of Immersion

MADRAS, Feb. 12, (A.P.I.): South India in union with the rest of the country today paid its last homage to Mahatma Gandhi by holding replicas of the central ceremony at the Triveni Sangham Allahabad and concecration his ashes to the sacred rivers and seas in the peninsula.

From the southern most tip of the Cape promontory where three seas—the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean—mingle their waters to the river Godavari in the north, all South India including the states of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin joined in the ceremony of consecration and homage.

Cape Comorin.—The urn containing the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi was put to sea in a barge and immersed at the point of confluence of the three seas. As the barge as put to sea several people swam alongside it and when the urn was emptied into the sea they dived coming to surface later with earth scoope in their hands which they later took home for souvenirs.

Mr. Madhav Menon, Madras Minister, and Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai President, Travancore State Congress participated in the ceremony watched by several thousands of people that clustered the rugged rocks that jutted out into sea and made the otherwise quiet little fishing village half a mile in shore a place of pilgrimage since early yesterday. The Travancore State forces were in attendance throughout. The Dewan and high ranking military and civil officers of the state were present.

TEMPLE HONOURS TO ASHES

DHANUSHKODI:— The immersion of the sacred ashes took place here a little past noon today. This place freighted with memories of Sri Rama is held in deep veneration by all Hindus. Here it is that according to Hindu belief the confluence of the waters of the Ratnakara and Mohadat takes place.

Earlier the urn was received with temple honours by the Rameswaram Devasthanam and it was wrapped in 'pariattams' (ceremonial robes) which will now be sent to the Delhi Museum. Women that line the route of the procession to sea gave away their ornaments as offerings to be placed on the urn and given back to them as keepsakes.

IMMERSION IN RIVER BETWA

JHANSI, Feb. 13, (A.P.I.): Thousands of persons including women and children paid their homage to Mahatma Gandhi yesterday when the ashes of the Mahatma were scattered in river Betwa of Orchha, ten miles from here.

Earlier Prabhat Pheries were taken round various parts of the city followed by a mile long procession of the ashes headed by the armed police. The procession terminated at the outskirts of the city and the ashes were placed in a decorated lorry and taken to Orchha followed by a huge crowd. The ashes were received by the Chief Minister and other Ministers and after the last rites were performed according to vedic traditions it was immersed in river Betwa.

Complete hartal was observed in Jhansi and the poor and disabled were fed in various parts of the city.

MAHATMA MEMORIAL HALL IN PURI

CUTTACK, Feb. 13, (A.P.I.): A portion of Orissa's share of Mahatmaji's ashes is preserved in Puri. It will be placed under the foundations of a memorial hall to be named after Mahatmaji which it is proposed to construct.

The urn containing the ashes is now kept at Government house, Puri.

DAMODAR BECOMES MORE SACRED

RANCHI, Feb. 13, (A.P.I.): A portion of the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi which were brought to Bihar by Mr. M. S. Aney, Governor, were immersed in the Damodar river at Ramgarh yesterday by Mr. Krishna Ballah Sahay Minister for Revenue.

In the morning the ashes were placed near the "Ashok Pillar" where people flocked to pay their last homage till one p.m. bringing with them offerings of flowers wreaths and cash. Others carried away as souvenirs the earth from the spot where the urn containing the ashes was deposited and as well as water from the area of immersion in the Damodar.

A jeep returning with eight persons to Ranchi after attending the immersion ceremony met with an accident in which five persons were injured. The injured had to be carried to the Ranchi Hospital. It is reported that two of the injured are in a serious condition.

PROBLEM BEFORE LEAGUE MINISTRY

Should Budget Session Of Frontier Assembly Be Held Or Not

PESHAWAR, Feb. 13 (A.P.I.)—Should the budget session of the Frontier Legislative Assembly be called or not? This question, it is understood has been referred for decision by the Ministry to the Muslim League Parliamentary Party which is holding a special meeting in Peshawar on Sunday, February 15.

Conflicting reports have been current in Peshawar for some time past about the holding of the budget session.

Those in favour of holding the session take their stand on the democratic rights of the people while those against it base their case on the need for saving every single penny to strengthen the foundations of the newly born state.

The Ministry, however, are said to hold the view that the most democratic method to decide the issue is to refer it to party and abide by its decision.

Accordingly a special meeting of the party has been convened for February 15 when the issue will be thoroughly discussed.

PATNA, Feb. 14, (U.P.I.): Judgement was delivered yesterday in the sensational case of Prof. Abul Bari's murder by the Additional Sessions Judge, Justice Mr. P. K. Nag acquitting Ramalingan Mudaliar and Arjun Pradhan and referred the same to the Court of Justices Dilbahadur and Babersingh for final disposal.

The Prosecution alleged that Prof. Bari, late Congress Chief of Bihar, was murdered by these I. N. A. Sepoys on March 28, 1947, near about Khusrupur, 16 miles from Patna, while the Professor was coming back from Dhanbad to Patna to hold consultation with Gandhiji who was there on his Peace Mission.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13 (UPI)—The West Bengal Government have postponed election to the Calcutta Corporation.

ATTLEE ATTACKS COMMUNISM

OXFORD, February 14. (Reuter: The British Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee, in a forthnight attack on Communism here last night declared it was "bred on the continent of Europe in the atmosphere of authoritarianism and brought to flower in the soil of Czarism".

Communism, he added, "has turned its back on civilisation".

He told the Oxford university Labour Club that the British Labour Movement had steadily repelled unity with the Communist Partf because of fundamental differences.

"Our British Socialism, our Western European Socialism, has its roote in European civilisation, in humanism, in Christianity, and in Britain in our British History."

NO COMMUNALISM IN KASHMIR

Gulam Mohammed's Stern Warning

SRINAGAR, Feb. 14 (UPI)—A stern warning that the Kashmir Government would not tolerate any form of communalism and would suppress ruthlessly any such movement in the State, was uttered by Mr. Bakshi Gulam Mohammed, Acting Head of the Emergency Administration, addressing a gathering of 50,000 people yesterday afternoon.

The ashes of Gandhiji brought by Mr. Bakshi from Jammu, were taken out in procession in Srinagar yesterday. Armoured vehicle and Infantry headed the procession and Gandhiji's ashes were placed in an open car with wreaths of flowers placed round it. High Civil and Military Officers joined the procession. The procession terminated in the Municipal Park, where Mr. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed and Mr. Mohammed Saddiq made speeches paying tributes to Gandhiji's memory.

Mr. Bakshi said: "The best and lasting memorial we can raise in honour of Gandhiji is to follow his 'footpaths on the sands of time'. Therein lies our betterment and that way alone can we repay the best we own to him."

He continued: "There is no room for communalists in the present regime. Those who dream of Hindu or Islamic or Sikh Raj in the State, have no place here. We are determined to follow Gandhiji's 'One-Nation Theory' and as such the Government Servants must also serve the masses in Kashmir, irrespective of caste and creed."

At the end of this speech Mr. Ghulam Mohammed Bakshi announced that a part of Gandhiji's ashes would be immersed at Shadipur and a part of it will be taken to Shri Amarnoah Lake. He also announced that the park in Srinagar would be called 'Gandhi Park' from yesterday where a suitable memorial also would be raised in due course in memory of the Father of the Nation.

Boy Pulled From Under Ice

PITTSBURG, (Reuter): Nine-year-old Matthew Cavanaugh owes his life to some smart thinking by alert railway men.

He was playing on an ice-covered stream when the ice caved in under him. Matthew was swept downstream under a sheet of ice.

The railwaymen rushed over and cracked a hole in the ice 100 feet farther down.

In a few moments a brown tasselled cap bobbed to the surface. They grabbed it and found Matthew under it, still alive.

Freak Accident

PRINCE ALBERT, CANADA, (Reuter): A strange accident occurred here when a car overturned several times, knocking the driver unconscious. When he came to, the car was speeding down the road with the motor racing. He managed to stop it.

STAR LINE ★ STAR LINE ★ STAR LINE ★ STAR LINE ★ STAR LINE ★ STAR LINE ★ STAR LINE ★ STAR LINE ★ STAR LINE

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our Patrons, Well-wishers and Clients are hereby informed that from the 15th February, 1948, our telephone numbers at our Head Office are

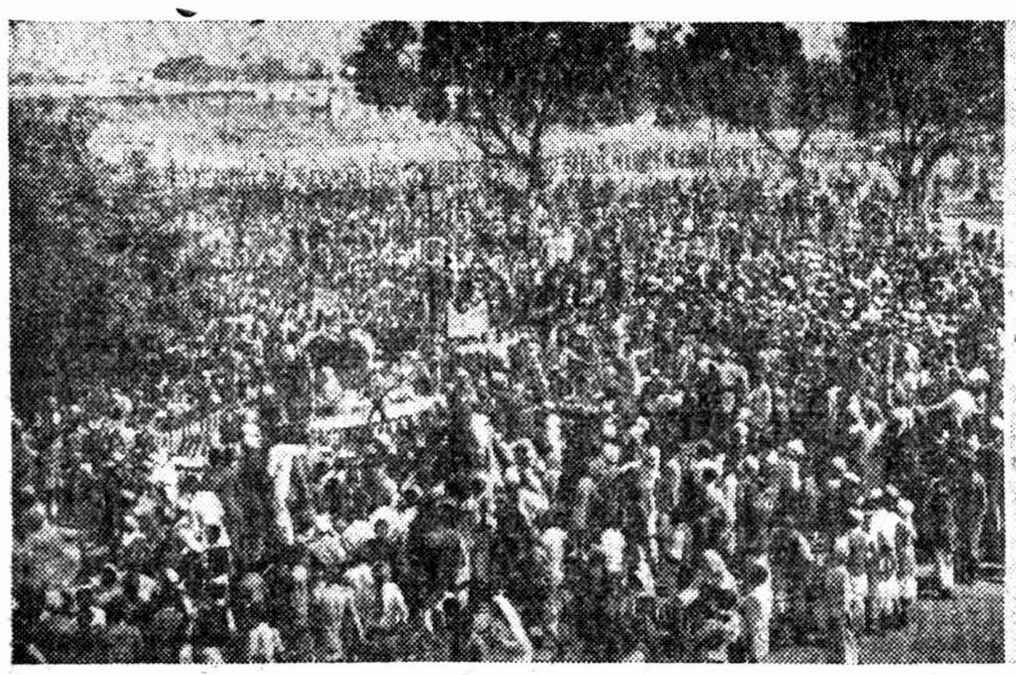
30891 and 30892

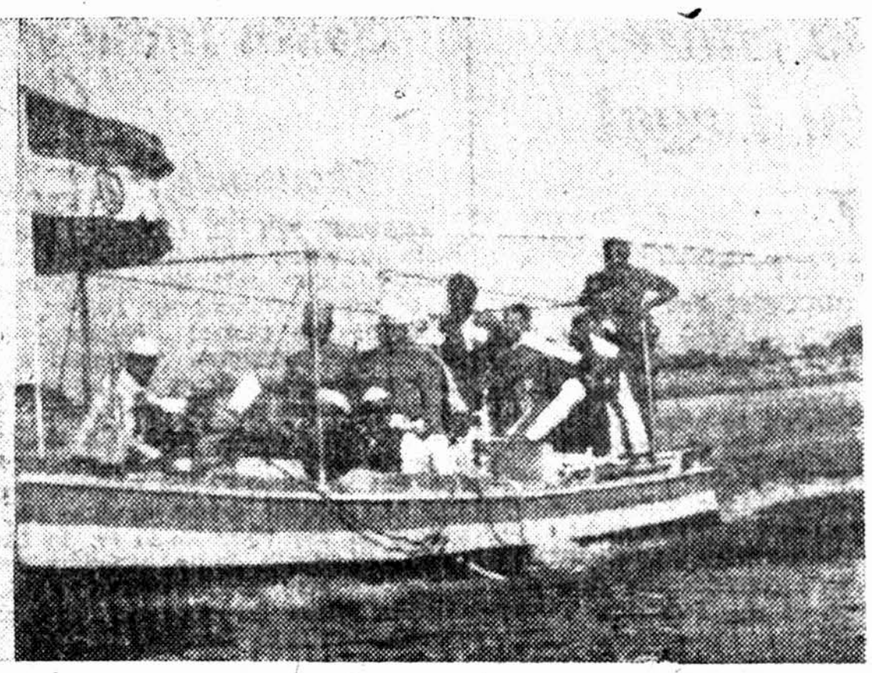
instead of 27172, our present number.

INDIAN OVERSEAS AIRLINES LIMITED

Churchgate St. Extension, FORT, BOMBAY.

STAR LINE





The sacred urn containing the ashes of Gandhiji was taken in a processi on to Jumna River in a chariot o n 12th at Delhi. The immersion ceremony was performed by Mr. Gadgil.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

"No Counter-Complaint Against Pakistan"

But Govt. Of India Perfectly Prepared To Do So, If Necessity Arises, Assures Jawahar

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14. (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Dominion Parliament today declared that the Government of India had not considered it desirable to present a formal counter-complaint against Pakistan to the Security Council on other issues, but they were perfectly prepared to do so if necessity arose.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir asked whether India's delegates at the Security Council had been advised formally to put in a complaint of genocide against Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan; and whether Government were considering the advisability of formally filing counter-charges about the treatment meted out to our nationals in Pakistan, in view of the decision of the United Nations Security Council to investigate all the complaints made by Pakistan.

The Prime Minister replied: "The Government of India have not advised their delegates to the United Nations' Security Council to present formally a fresh complaint against Pakistan as suggested in the question. Their original reference to the Security Council dealt with the Kashmir issue only. In replying to this reference the Pakistan delegate brought in all manner of irrelevant issues and made very serious charges which had no bearing on the Kashmir issue. Many of these charges had no foundation in fact while some of them, separated from the context of events which occurred in the Punjab, gave a completely wrong impression of what had actually taken place.

"NO COUNTER-COMPLAINT"

Pandit Nehru added: "The Government of India have not considered it desirable to present a formal counter-complaint against Pakistan on other issues, but they are perfectly prepared to do so if necessity arises. In their view, the Kashmir issue has to be considered urgently and separately from any other issue. These other issues would not only involve prolonged investigations, but would also reopen old wounds which. it is hoped, would be healed.

If, however, the Pakistan Government or the Security Council desire such an investigation on other issues, the Government of India will not object. But it must be clearly understood that this must be considered apart from the Kashmir issue; or else the reference in regard to Kashmir would be nullified. In response to the Indian delegates' request for an assurance that the Kashmir case should be dealt with first and the other matters only when the occasion arose, the Council agreed that this was their intention".

Mr. K. Santanam asked if the Security Council would discuss non-Kashmir issues during the interval of the return of the delegation from India.

Pandit Nehru said that according to accounts appearing in the press. that was the position.

Asked whether such discussions would take place in the absence of our delegation, Pandit Nehru said that three members of the delegation, namely Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Sheikh Abdulla were expected to return and perhaps they were well on the way. Mr. M. K. Vellodi would stay behind and he would be assisted by some staff.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN IRAN

Pandit Nehru, replying to Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth on the reported anti-Indian propaganda in Iran, said that representations were made to the Government of Iran and the Government of India had been assured that necessary steps had been taken.

Mr. Damodar Swarup asked whether it was a fact that on January 11, there was a demonstration in the Iranian Capital demanding declaration of a holy war against Indians.

Pandit Nehru: "No, sir. There was a public meeting in Teheran on January 11 at which speeches were made expressing sympathy for the hardships of Indian Muslims who had suffered in communal disturbances. There was no reference to a holy war against India"

Newmarket And Australian Cup Entries

FILMINGTON, Melbourne (Reuter) The Newmarket Handicap to be run at Flemington on February 28, has attracted 90 entries—20 fewer than last year. For the Australian Cup, to be run at Flemington on March 6, there are 78 entries. compared with 92 last year.

Newmarket Handicap entries include last year's winner Gay Queen, Bout Gay Queen is not early favourite for the six furlong sprint this year. That position is shared jointly by Chanak, Attley and Mine Host.

Fresh Boy, Lungi and Hiraji share early first favouritism for the Australian Cup.

INDIA V. VICTORIAN COUNTRY SIDE

GEELONG. Feb. 14 (Reuter). at close of play the Victorian Country Side had scored seven for one in reply to the Indians' total of 375 in their match here today.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR JODHPUR

Committee Of Action To Launch Struggle

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

A Committee of Action has been formed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jainarayan Vyas to launch a struggle for the establishment of Responsible Government in Jodhpur, on March 8

Pattam Thanu Pillai Beats Socialist Candidate

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 13 (API.) In the elections to the representative Assembly from Trivandrum (group two) generral constituency, the State Congress President Mr. Pattam Thanu Pillai defeated Mr. Srikanthan Nair (Kerala Socialist Party candidate) by 13,852 votes to 1,085 votes.

Srikanthan Nair forfeits his security.

Mediaeval Massacre Uncovered In Crimean Mountains

MOSOW, (Reuter): Remnants of a mediaeval massacre in the mountains of Crimea were uncovered recently by Soviet archaeologists investigating what is locally know as "the cave of 1,000 heads."

They established that the people, evidently driven tito the cave, died an unnatural death in the late mediaeval period, approximately the fourteenth of fifteenth century, but failed to find anything which might throw any light on the affair.

RAID ON TRANSVAAL INDIAN CONGRESS OFFICE

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 14, Reuter): Police today raided the offices of the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Passive Resistance Council in Johannesburg and the Natal Passive Resistance Council in Durban.

The homes and surgeries of Mr. G. M. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress and Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, were also raided. The raids lasted about an hour.

HINDU SABHA TO SUPPORT NATIONAL GOVT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14, (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which met today under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, resolved to support "the National Government in its efforts to suppress terrorism or subversive activities in any shape or form". At the same time the Committee deplored the "large scale arrests of Hindu Sabha leaders and workers in Bombay, Maharashtra, U.P. and other places".

WEST INDIES OUT FOR 497

PORT OF SPAIN, (Trinidad), Feb. 14, (Reuter): West Indies were all out for 497 before lunch today when the Test Match entered on its fourth day. This gave them a lead of 135 but England could not start their bid to knock off those runs and save an innings defeat before lunch owing to rain.

PEPPER FUTURES CLOSE NOMINALLY HIGHER TO LOWER

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, (U. P. A.): Black pepper futures closed nominally 25 higher to 100 lower with no sales reported today. Spot black pepper remained unchanged at 40 cents nominal while white muntok was quoted 60 to 62 cents per pound.

Closing prices included: March 41.25 nom.; May 39 nom.; July-September-October 38 nom.; December 37 nom.; January 36 nom.

Harakiri For Mahatma

MADRAS, Feb. 13 (API). Leaving behind the note "the great man has gone; today is his last day; I am joining Bapuji", a 30-year old man committed suicide by hanging himself here last night after having performed 'puja' to a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi and wearing sandal-paste and 'kumkum' on his forehead.

By the side of Gandhiji's portrait the man had placed one of his own photographs and left three letters—one addressed to his employer, second to the police and the third to a girl friend.

The man, a peon in a commercial firm here, was wearing a Khadi Kurta and Dhotti, and had requested in his letter to the police that his body should be cremated with a Khadi cloth wrapped round it.

INTER-ALLIED AGENCY

Pakistan Recommended For Membership

BERLIN, Feb. 13, (Reuter): The Assembly of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency has recommended that Pakistan should be admitted as a member nation, it was officially announced here tonight.

It was unanimously agreed that pending the signing of a protocol amending the Act of Paris on reparations the Government of Pakistan should be admitted on a temporary basis and should receive allocations of any German reparations made during the interim period.

It was pointed out, that this would not affect the percentage share of any other member Government, since German reparations allocated to the former Government of India have been divided between the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan.

The Inter-allied Reparations Agency during its latest session allocated among member Governments the equipment in five plants in the United States zone and two in the British zone, bringing the total number allocated to date to 204. Altogether they are valued at 2,750,000 marks.

Belgium was allocated the Weser Flugzeugbau plant at Bremen, which was built for the production of metal furniture but during the war manufactured aircraft parts.

The other six plants, which mostly contained general purpose machine tools were divided among Albania, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Greece, India, Luxembourg, Norway, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Suit Of Many Colours

HAMBURG, (Reuter): A refugee tailor from Breslau, now living in Kiel, showed officials in Hamburg a suith he had made up from 95 patches of 18 different patterns.

He stitched all thepatches together, pressed them and then cut the suit out. The buckram and living came from an old jacket.

The suit had the advantage its maker said, of lending itself to repair, since this would only increase its multicolouredness.

The cost of the patches, he said, was seven British and five German cigarettes. It took him twelve hours longer than an ordinary suit to complete.

Sabhaites Against Liquidation

Provincial Bodies Oppose Mukherjee's Suggestion

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (UPI)—The majority of Provincial Hindu Mahasabha Committees, it is learnt, which were asked to express their view on Dr. Shyamprasad Mukherjee's suggestion for its liquidation as a political organisation and to retain its entity, working within the social and cultural spheres, have sent their replies differing from Dr. Mukherjee's stand and favoured retention of its present programme and policy of the organisation.

The Provincial Sabhas, which have preferred retention of the present programme of the organisation, have, however, asked the President to request the Working Committee of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, which is scheduled to meet today, to make necessary alterations in the constitution of the organisation in the light of the recommendations of the Reorientation Committee, which was appointed by the President in September last to examine the policy of the Mahasabha and report whether any change or alteration in the programme and policy of the Mahasabha is called for. Besides consideration of the report of the Reorientation Committee, the Committee will also decide whether the annual session of the Mahasabha should be held at Monghyr in March next.

Mr. Bhopatkar, President of the Mahasabha, however, expressed doubts whether the Working Committee meeting would be held at all today as the requisite number of 16 members of the Committee necessary to form the quorum. may not be coming. Out of the 35 members of the Committee, eight are behind the bars and two have resignend .Five of the members, including Dr. Moonje and Mr. Gokulchand Narang, have expressed inability to attend the meeting and out of the remaining 20, only one member, who is the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Sabha has signified his intention to attend the meeting.

8 MUSLIM GUARDS RELEASED

SURAT, Feb. 14 (API).—Twenty-eight persons who had been arrested from various parts of Broach district for their alleged connection with the activities of the banned Muslim League National Guards, have been released by the authorities on their giving a guarantee that they had no connection with the organisation nor will they keep any connection with the organisation in future.

About one hundred persons were arrested from all over the district for their alleged connections with the organisation.

Reports are coming in that the Muslim League National Guards organisations are being dissolved in various parts of the district.

Romantic 'Wild Ride'

BLACKSHEAR, (Georgia) February 13. (Reuter): Police with a warrant charging kidnapping are today searching for a "boy friend" alleged to have whisked off a-14-year-old school girl quarter of an hour after she had married an 18-year-old farm-hand.

The girl, blue eyed Mildred (Sittie) Aspinuall Teston, has returned to her home after a week and has told Sheriff Taylor that the former boy friend, James B. Davies, drove off with her in a car as her husband stood bewildered at a roadside cafe.

She said they slept together in the car every night. and had been on "a wild ride" to a mountain spot in Tennessee.

The husband, Donver Teston, said that annulment proceedings had been filed.

Earlier Teston, after hearing the girl's story that she tried to get away from Davies but that she was "afraid even to move", said: "I will take her back if this isn't her fault. I don't blame her for anything".

Miners Seize Pit

ROME, (Reuter): Miners in alignite pit at Pietrafitto near Perugia, claiming that they had not been paid for three weeks, occupied the mines and began working on their own account.

Two other mines were reported to have been occupied by the workers in the area of Crotone, in Calabria.

Dutch-Indonesian Talks Delayed

Reported Statement At U. N. O. Causes Unfavourable Reaction

BATAVIA, Feb. 13 (Reuter).—Start of the next stage in Dutch-Republican relations after the truce agreement—negotiations for a political settlement—was delayed today as a result of a reported statement at Lake Success which caused most unfavourable Dutch reaction here.

The Dutch representatives asked for postponement of the meeting called for today of the Negotiators' Steering Committee, which was to arrange procedure for the main delegations and co-ordinate the political negotiations generally. Well-informed Dutch sources denied that the Dutch were now unwilling to continue the negotiations.

The statement which caused the trouble was attributed in a report published here to a spokesman at Lake Success of the United Nations "Good Offices" Committee, which yesterday reported to the Security Council on the negotiations leading to the truce.

In it the spokesman was reported as expressing the opinion that the Security Council would require the "Good Offices" Committee to continue functioning until the United States of Indonesia existed; that with its existence a settlement could be reached in two or three months; and that a plebiscite in the disputed areas could be held under the observation of the committee which "may very well become supervision."

An official Dutch East Indies Government communique commented today that the Committee's task was to render good offices and nothing else. If it tried to do more it undermined the confidence of either or both parties.

The spokesman was quoted at giving the opinion that in plebiscites in Java, Sumatra and Madura 90 per cent of the people in Republican-held territory would support the Republican Government.

The Dutch Communique commented: "The Committee forgets that only after restoration of law and order can a clear picture of the siatuation be formed."

The spokesman was reported to have said that the Committee had been compelled to make contacts with autonomous areas outside Java, Sumatra and Madura and "become a Good Offices Committee for those territories as well." Plebiscites would decide whether or not these areas were under "Puppet Governors" the spokesman is reported to have told a questioner

The Dutch communique in its comments described this suggestion of plebiscites as "most improper", adding that those territories were completely outside the Committee's terms of reference.

"If the statements were really made," the Dutch communique added, "it must be remarked that there are serious misapprehensions on the part of the Good Offices Committee in respect of its task, its competence and the factual situation in Indonesia."

Authoritative circles said here today that Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Netherlands Lieutenant Governor-General, is expected to broadcast on Monday on the Provisional Federal Government of all Indonesia.

It was stated that he is expected to announce details of a new proposed structure for the Government and the names of some of the Ministers of the Interim Federal Cabinet which he is expected to head.

STORM OF CRITICISM

THE HAGUE, Feb. 14 (Reuter).—A storm of criticism in the Dutch press has greeted the views of a spokesman of the United Nations Committee of Good Offices in the Indonesian dispute, as attributed to him in reports published in Batavia.

Regretting that "a new source of difficulties and friction has thus arisen" the Dutch newspaper "Niewe Courant" (Liberal) yesterday said: "The Committee has arrogated a new and important measure of authority to itself and has kowtowed to Jogjakarta. If the Committee succeeds in implementing its views Dutch sovereignty, announced and confirmed in so many words, will in fact become no more than a word. The evil of foreign intervention is beginning to have its effect."

The Christian National Nieuue Harosche Courant described the Committee's reposted views as "far-reach ing arrogation" and considered it "striking" that M. Paul Van Zeeland, the Belgian Member of the Committee, was not at the Press Conference, where the statement complained of, was made.

PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (Reuter).—Members of the United Nations "Good Offices" Committee of Indonesia—M. Paul Van Zeeland, Justice Richard Kirby and Mr. Frank Graham, appointed by the Netherlands, Australian and the United States respectively—called at the White House today to receive congratulations from President Truman on the success of their mission. A White House statement declared that the mission "succeeded in bringing about cessation of hostilities in one of the major troubled areas of the world." The statement said the committee in its work had demonstrated remarkable unanimity, and each member had contributed an important share to the success of the mission.

"Their achievement in bringing about an agreement, where until a few months ago agreement ..seemed doubtful, is a high tribute to each of them personally, and to the effectiveness of the United Nations Machinery in disputes of this nature.

11 Burnt Alive In New York Blaze

UTICA (New York State), Feb. 13 (Reuter).—Eleven members of one family, including two mothers and nine children, were burned to death today after a 13-year-old girl vainly pleaded with them to follow her in a leap from the second floor of their blazing home.

Young Mary Hoage said she jumped into a snowbank from the second floor after failing to persuade her stepmother, Mrs. Ruth Hoage, and the others to do the same.

"I pleaded for them to follow me and throw the babies down but they said they would wait for the fireman to rescue them", she said.

Beethoven Mss Found In U. S. Library

BALTIMORE, (Reuter): The original manuscript of what is believed to be Beethoven's last completed work has been unearthed at the Peabody Conservatory of Music here, it is claimed.

The manuscript was found gathering dust among modern books and magazines in the Library Officials said they were unaware it was in their possession.

The work is a manon composition having voices or parts with the same melody sung in harmonious succession.

The words and music are in Beethoven's handwriting and it is believed he sent it to a friend with the last movement of his B flat quartet.

Teacher Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. K. Athale, M.A., B.T., a teacher in a local English School, was arrested yesterday by the Bombay C.I.D., for his alleged part in the activities of the R.S.S.

The Police searched the suspect's residence before they took him into custody.

"FABULOUS" DIAMOND STORE WAITS DISCOVERY

OTTAWA, (Reuter): An American scientist believes that a fabulously rich lode of diamonds may be found with a smattering of geology, the ability to tap a few rocks with a smaller hammer and the stamina to spend the next few years in the northern Canadian wilderness lokking for the rocks.

The scientist, who prefers to remain anonymous, attended an international gathering of geologists held at Ottawa recently. He placed the site of the lode "somewhere" in the wild country of northern Quebec, east of James Bay.

The story of the diamonds goes back nearly 100 years to a time when people in the northern United States began finding highgrade diamonds on their farms and in their backyards. They still find them today, although in smaller quantities.

By geological reasoning, it was determined that the diamonds were carried down from the northlands by the great five and six-mile thick glaciers which inched over this continent between 25,000 and 300,000 years ago.

In that region the geologist says, there must be a great treasure of diamond-bearing rock which will yield gems worth untold millions. He spent three months in the area last year and plans to go again next summer in another effort to unearth the lode. The exact location of the James Bay area in which these rocks may lie is a secret known to the geologist alone

Union's First Synchrotron

JOHANNESBURG, (Reuter).—The Union's first atomic energy producing machine will be operating on the Rand within the next few weeks, probably before the end of February.

Mr. A. Archer, a research worker in Applied Mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand, who has been working on the Synchrotron (atom-smasher) with Dr. A. E. Bleksley, also of the University, said that experiments with the machine were essential before any use could be made of atomic piles which were used in manufacturing atomic bombs.

It would be a small machine compared with those in the United States and Britain, but it would be a useful preliminary instrument for South African Research workers. It would enable them to contribute to the general advancement of atomic science.

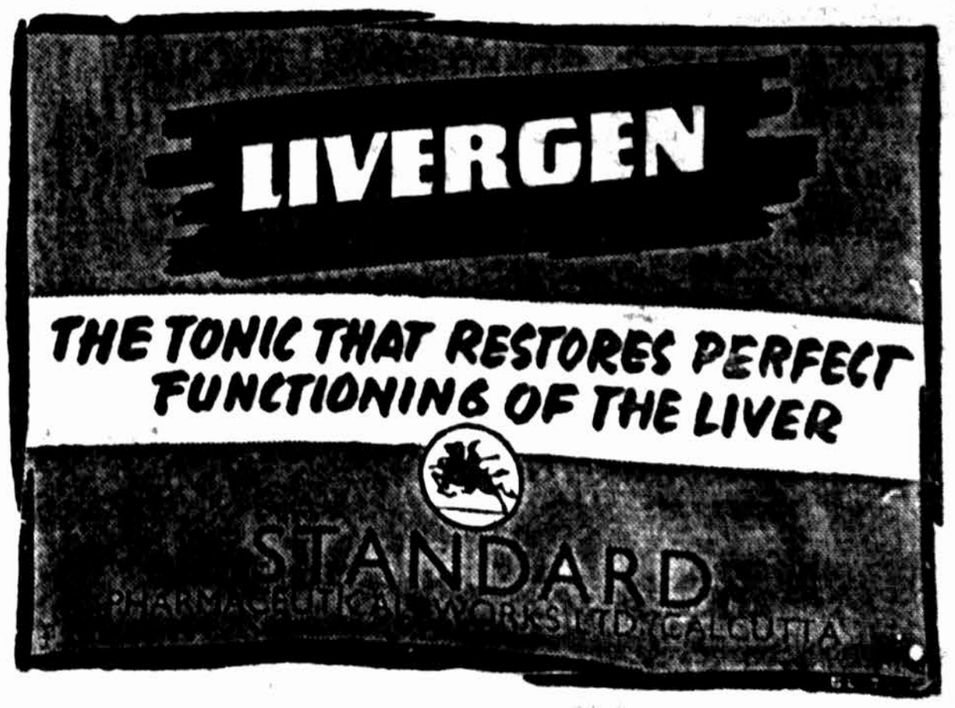
Dr. B. F. Schonland, President of the South African Institute for industrial and scientific research, will visit England soon to investigate atomic research, and Dr. Bleksley will visit the United States and Britain on a similar mission at the end of the year.

World Fair Of Music

NEW YORK (Reuter).—The first "World's Fair of Music", at which everything from "Bebop" to symphony and opera will be played, analysed and criticised by "hep-cats" and "long-hairs" alike, will be held in New York from July 19 to July 24.

Invitations will be sent to foreign governments and to musical societies in foreign countries, to ensure that the programme and discussion is as nearly universal as possible.

The fair will depict the world of music as it is presented through radio, television, gramophone, instruments, motion pictures, symphony and jaz concerts, dance festivals and every other conceivable form of musical expression.



SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

INDIA'S DISGRACEFUL SHOW IN FINAL TEST. EARLY DEMORALISATION. INEXPLICABLE. SEN'S SUCCESS. BOUQUET TO NEIL HARVEY. TIP TO OUR SELECTORS. EXCELLENT RETORTS. GREATEST DISAPPOINTMENT. SPLENDID PHADKAR. INEXPLICABLE SURRENDER.

India made a disgraceful show in the fifth and final Test match against Australia at Melbourne. There cannot be any other explanation for the horrible drubbing they suffered at the hands of the Kangaroos. How can anybody explain away the tame surrender of 16 wickets on the fourth day of the engagement for the paltry collection of 147 runs?

Was there any rain to spoil the pitch? No. The clerk of the weather had no hand in this massacre of innocents. It is said that the wicket had cracked a little. But certainly it was not so bad as to warrant the ignominious rout. Why our players were so much in a hurry to get out I cannot say. But it wasn't cricket.

EARLY DEMORALISATION

When Amarnath, the Indian skipper, lost the toss for the fourth time in the Test Series, the tourists must have been heart-broken. They must have lost all hope of winning the match, even though Australia had rested their weakest side for the international contests. Whatever little hope they might have entertained of pulling the match out of the fire was dashed to the ground by the dogged batting of Don Bradman and Co.

Although our bowlers carried little venom in their armoury, the home batsmen including the Great Don treated them with due respect and compiled their runs in a steady and judicious manner. They were fully aware of the fact that they had plenty of time at their disposal to build up a huge total and place it beyond the reach of the tourists.

INEXPLICABLE

Nobody can blame Amarnath for the failure of our bowlers to produce the sting they did not possess. But he cannot escape severe criticism for not using C. S. Nayudu much more than he did. It is said that C. S. bowled better than he ever did before during this tour and it was of the best quality. He was treated with the greatest respect by the batsmen. Still he was not given sufficient scope to reap the benefit of his destructive abilities. He would certainly have kept the score down to the minimum. But Amarnath—for reasons best known to himself—refused to make use of his services in a reasonable manner and thereby made India's position worse.

SEN'S SUCCESS

Were it not for some smart wicket-keeping by Sen, who held four good catches and was partly responsible for the dismissal of Barnes and Brown, goodness knows where the Australian score would have reached. The latter was run out when he was only one run short of his century. Bad luck that for Brown.

Bradman was forced to retire owing to a torn back muscle when he had scored only 57. That saved our bowlers and fielders a stiff proposition. Otherwise he might have gone on to establish another world record! Still before he left he had broken the back of our attacking brigade.

BOUQUET TO NEIL HARVEY

The bouquet of the match goes to young Neil Harvey who put up the highest contribution for his side—153. Just fancy our stalwarts could not get rid of a 19-year-old lad, despite their hardest efforts, for a smaller figure! In fact he got out by trying to force the pace himself. This performance was highly creditable for the colt. There is little doubt that he will be chosen for the England tour this summer.

Indian selectors would be well advised to take a note of this. They did not select Dattu Phadkar for the England tour in 1946 because he was too young at 21. Had he been given the chance then he might have succeeded there and proved even more useful in Australia. It is always wiser to encourage the rising ones.

TIP TO OUR SELECTORS

Similarly it is wiser for the older players to retire from first class cricket in good time—to make room for younger men. It took Bradman at the age of 39—a lot of persuasion to skipper the Australian team to England this summer. He declares that he would definitely retire at the end of the tour.

Can you expect this from Indian cricketers? No. They have to be bundled out when they cannot move by the sheer weight of their years! This is one of the reasons why Indian cricket cannot advance.

Another new comer who did well was Loxton who scored a sound 80 in a profitable partnership of 159 with Harvey for the fourth wicket.

EXCELLENT RETORTS

India had almost a hopeless task when Bradman applied closure after hitting up the mighty figure of 575 for the loss of 8 wickets. Nevertheless it stands to the immense credit of Vinoo Mankad and Hemu Adhikari to put up a brave fight against the heavy odds. Although the latter did not compile a big score on his own account, he,—in a fine partnership of 124 runs with Mankad—paved the way for it for his successors by sticking to his guns for a period of solid three hours. Vijay Hazare, who followed him, took full advantage of the situation.

GREATEST DISAPPOINTMENT.

It is no use speculating what would have happened if the Australian Captain had chosen to utilise his heavy artillery in the shape of Ray Lindwall and Keith Miller more often instead of trying his new men. The fact remains that Vinoo managed to record his first Test century of 111 runs and Vijay a valuable 72 by the end of the third day.

Had Amarnath batted according to his earlier form—as everybody had hoped that he would do at least on this occasion.—India might have been saved the ignominious defeat. But he failed miserably again and all our hopes for an honourable draw were smashed to pieces.

SPLENDID, PHADKAR!

At any rate India had still a chance for a draw, if they could avert a follow-on. With 4 wickets down for 251—and Hazare batting.—we had reasonable hopes of making up the necessary deficit. But on the fourth day, Hazare was caught infringing the leg-code by Lindwall when he had added only two runs to his over night's tally.

This seemed to spell disaster for the tourists. The remaining batsmen went down tamely to the bowling of Ring and Len Johnson.

Phadkar alone stood courageously till the last and remained unbeaten with 56 to his account. He is the only batsman who has scored over 50 in every Test match he has played. That's splendid indeed!

INEXCUSABLE SURRENDER.

India having scored 331 in the first innings had to follow-on. As they were 244 runs behind Australia's aggregate, they gave up all hopes of making up the arrears on a cracking wicket. A defeat was, therefore, certain But was it right the way our batsmen seem to have thrown away their wickets? It was not. A sportsman does not admit defeat until he is beaten. They should have fought with their backs to the wall till they were overpowered by their opponents. To go down for a paltry 67 was a discreditable surrender.

I hope that our players have learnt a good lesson by their experience in Australia. When they return home, they should try to act up to them.

FUTURE OF ITALIAN EMPIRE

Big Four Deputies Fail To Reach Agreement

LONDON, Feb. 13 (Reuter)—The "Big Four" Foreign Ministers deputies on the future of the former Italian empire today failed to agree on the main item on their agenda—the hearing of the views of interested powers on this subject.

No progress was made either on the question of transport costs for the four-power inquiry commission or on the organisation of an international secretariat for the commission.

No date has been fixed for the next meeting of the deputies, but it is thought it will not be before February 23.

The British delegate, Sir Noel Charles, said he would accept a preliminary Soviet proposal that the hearing of the views of interested powers should be postponed until the reports of Eritria and Somaliland had been received from the four-power inquiry commission which is at present in Italian Somaliland.

Mr. G. F. Saksin (Russia) however, today replied that his Government had now decided to withdraw its proposal.

Its view was now that in accordance with agreements already made the interested powers should submit their views before receiving the commissions reports. They could then give supplementary opinions after these reports had been published. Sir Noel Charles said Britain could not accept the new Soviet view, which he described as "a complete volte face."

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Tolstoy's Daughter Is Busy On His Biography

84-year-old Countess Tatiana recalls amusing anecdotes of the famous novelist.

In a large, book-lined room of a third-floor apartment in the center of Rome, a small, white-haired lady, who looks about 60 years old, but is 84, sits typing for two hours every morning. She is the Countess Tatiana, eldest daughter of the Russian novelist, Leo Nikolaevich Tolstoy. The Countess is engaged in writing a biography of her father.

Since 1930, this small, active old lady has lived in Rome. She is not an exile from her native land, however, but left Russia on a passport, which is renewed for her whenever necessary by the Soviet Embassy with no questions asked.

The Soviets have no quarrel with the Countess Tatiana, or with any of her distinguished family. Count Tolstoy is now a national hero; Tatiana, for her part, was friendly with many of the old Bolshevik leaders, and still corresponds with a number of the principal officials of Soviet Russia. Her brother, Serge, prefers to live in Moscow, her sister Allessandra in the United States, and Tatiana in Rome.

Official Homage

As a kind of homage to the great name of Tolstoy, Soviet Ambassador Kostilev sends two girls of his uniformed staff round to the Countess's apartment once a month. The girls bring her books, periodicals, newspapers, mail and gifts from home. The Countess invites her visitors to stay for tea, Russian style, and they have what she calls a "nice chat," for this is her only chance of speaking her native tongue.

At 84 Tatiana loves to talk and shows keen understanding of events of the day. Her favorite topic is, however, her father. Her face lights up when she mentions the name of Leo Nikolaevich. She says she is writing down everything she remembers about him, and filing her notes, with a view to publishing them as her "Memoirs," if she lives long enough to synthesize them. Otherwise the memoranda are for the use of her daughter, if she should wish to continue the work.

Her method of writing notes was used by her father, she says; only he used to put his pieces of paper not into a file, but into a big cardboard box which he kept under the divan.

He Didn't Remember!

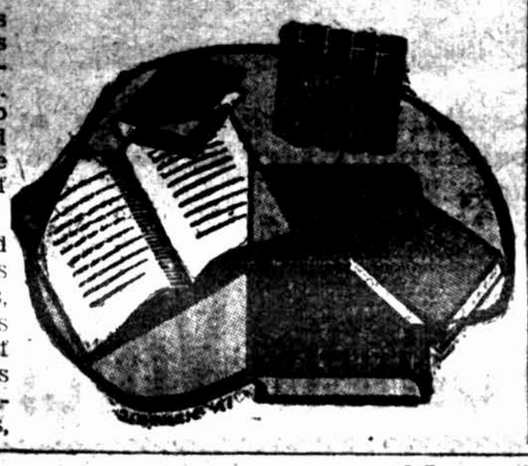
She recalls how she and her mother used to read proofs for her father, a task in which he was not interested. Once when she was reading the proofs of "War and Peace while her mother followed the typed copy, a friend who was a passionate admirer of the novelist came in and sat listening. Tolstoy came in, and stopped to listen with great interest.

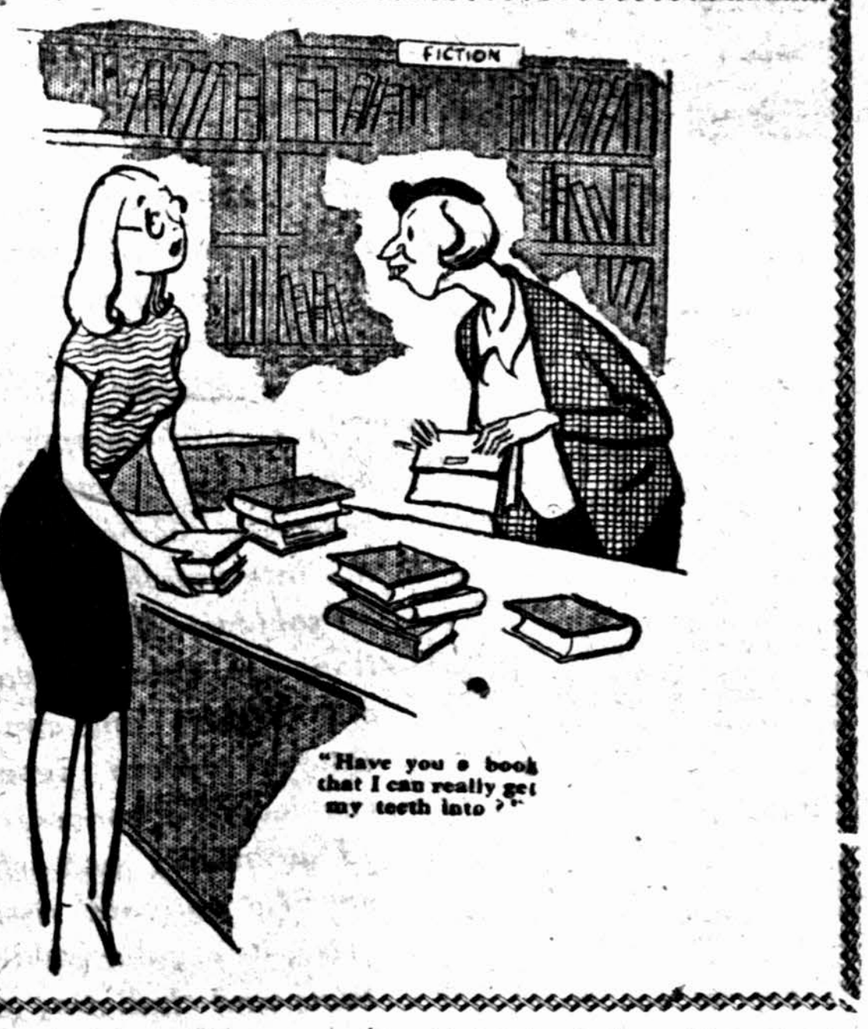
"What are you reading?" he asked. "Is it good?"

"Yes. Do you know what it is?" I asked him. Our friend (who knew a number of pages of my father's works by heart) could no longer contain herself. She exclaimed indignantly:

"But this it monstrous, Leo Nikolaevich! You who have written "War and Peace don't remember it!"

"My father smiled, shrugged his shoulders and left us wondering."





She tells another unpublished story about her father and her husband, Prince Sokutin. "My father," she says, "was a very able amteur cobbler, and liked to make his friends handmade shoes. He made my husband a pair at the Prince's request. My husband accepted them, solemnly paid the market price, then placed them with great care on the library bookshelf at the end of the 13 volumes of my father's famous novels, marking the shoes Volume 14 and 15."

Still Looks Young

Countess Tatiana lives simply in her four-room apartment near the Borghese Gardens, not far from the American Embassy and the large tourist hotels of the Via Veneto. She has a complete library of her father's works, a few relics of Tolstoy, and her many memories. She likes to take a volume of the works and point to the small Italic type in the front of the book, saying *la reproductions est libre dans tous les pays* ("Reproduction is free in all countries").

She is very matter-of-fact about her youthful appearance, which is always the first thing visitors' notice. She puts it down to vegetarianism. "You people eat dead bodies," she says. "I don't" and she adds: "You have a veritable graveyard in your stomachs—a cemetery of lambs, chickens and pigs..."

She says this with a twinkle in her eye, for she is not a fanatic about vegetarianism.

Delhi had the misfortune to bear the odour of the assassination of our revered Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. And Delhi had the fortune to have his last rites and ceremonies performed there. Rightly therefore, Delhi will be a place of pilgrimage for us and all kinds of visitors, Indian and foreign. Here is an account of Delhi written by a friend.

* * *

DELHI—ANCIENT AND MODERN

Delhi, both for its past and present history, holds many attractions for the tourist and historian along countless avenues of appeal, writes Ghulam Naqeshband.

"According to tradition" writes Sir Henry Sharp, "Delhi is situated on the site of Indraprastha, the city mentioned in the "Mahabharata" as having been founded by the Pandavas and its name is preserved in Indrapat —The stronghold of Humayun of Moghal Dynasty and Sher Shah of Suri Dynasty, otherwise known as the Purana Kila or Old Fort. Delhi had become a place of renown during the 11th Century as a Rajput stronghold contemporary with the Plantagenets of England and the Honhenstaufens in the Holy Roman Empire."

Horde after horde of invaders swept in from the North West Greece —Bactrians, Kushans, Scythians, Turks, Moghals and Pathans. These conquerors in turn made Delhi seven times an Imperial Capital before the arrival of the British. Though now only a mass of ruins distributed here and there, suggestive of a skeleton in the desert, the remains of these cities may still be seen to remind us of the former power and splendour of those dynasties long since passed.

The Seventh City was built by the last of the conquering invaders, the Moghals, and it is the walled city of Shahjahanabad, named after its founder, the Emperor Shah Jahan, which now shelters the large population in the Delhi of today. Here we see two extremes of life—the habits and customs of an ancient India enduring side by side with the latest modern thought.

To the South of Shanjahanabad (present Delhi) lies the Eighth City and, from modern point of view, the most beautiful of all the cities—New Delhi, the Capital—the work of clever architects and engineers of the present Twentieth Century. Here the visitor will find none of the ancient pomp and splendour of bygone days, but will witness a remarkable development in India's modern history.

Radha Krishna Dance by the children of Bal Bharati.

For visiting carefully all the historical places of Delhi, one should devote three or four days, though it can be finished in one day also making the visit into two parts. First half of the day should be spent in visiting Red Fort, Jumma Masjid, Chandni Chawk, and many interesting shops in the neighbourhood where articles of gold, silver and brass-ware, Kashmere goods, and other works of Indian Art are displayed. The second half of the day can be set apart to visit some of the ancient monuments, the principal buildings of New Delhi and Qutab Minar which is sufficient to give the visitor an insight to the magnificence and power of some of the older cities and the splendour of New Delhi.

* * *

BALKAN-JI-BARI

All boys and girls without any distinctions of caste or creed and belonging to any part of the country are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc., from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. He will be glad to receive any letters from you and always.

With Good Wishes from
Yours loving,
Dada

Shri K. M. Munshi who presided at the Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari Variety Function, seen here with Shri A. S. [illegible]

Shri Ranchhoddas Manchharam who passed away on the Independence Day: An Obituary Note ap-

Laughing Brother and Laughing Sister (Photo by Brother Krishna Dhaneshwar Khar[illegible]

WOMEN'S PAGE

Let us talk it over —

We are ceaselessly talking of helping the Refugees. Let's for a moment change the positions and consider if the Refugees cannot become our helpers.

Sounds fantastic, doesn't it? But not quite so because to my mind that only means lessening our self-importance by forgetting our roles as benefactors. How about allowing the refugees to help us as domestic employees? Mark the words "domestic employees' It I were to use the usual term domestic servant. these hopless people might take offence right away. And not without reason too for, servant sounds very much feudalistic as it is connotative of 'master' as well. So let us be content with being just employers because that will invest our refugee-employees with an unmistakable proletarian dignity.

There are all kinds of people amongst this mass of displaced humanity—rich, educated, naif literate and poor. The rich know how to fend for themselves while the penniless perhaps may not mind living on doles. Those who are technically qualified or persons with educational degrees are frantically searching for jobs which seem ever so scarce notwithstanding country-wide unemployment!

However, there are hundreds of others for whom life presents a blank future because they find themselves in the mid-stream of a career. Then there are men and women who are the sole survivers from a family and have no wherewithal to live upon. They are willing to do any kind of honest labour till they find their feet on this new soil.

* * *

Can we not offer them employment in our homes as companions, personal secretaries, house keepers, governesses, cooks etc., etc., especially when we are experiencing shortage of such hands? The problem has become so acute that now-a-days no two friends (particularly, women) part company without referring to their hardships for lack of a servant or even in spite of one whose pranks are galore! Thus employing the refugees in the domestic field will solve our problem and also afford them not merely a means of livelihood but some sort of home life which has been so suddenly and cruelly denied to them.

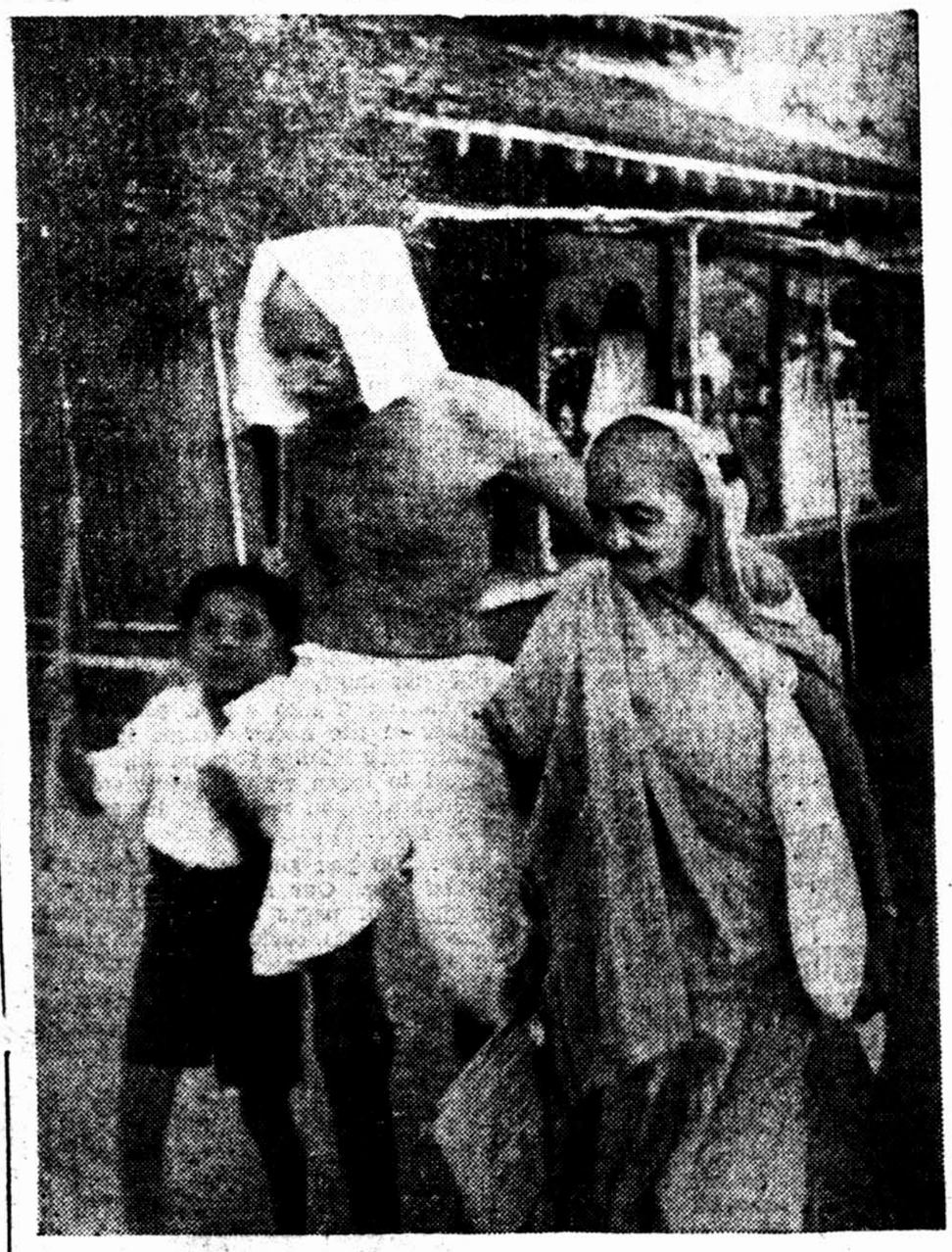
This is an aspect which calls for deliberation on the part of prospective employers for they shall have to deal with educated and self-respecting men and women who have known better times in life. For these very reasons they should prove to be efficient and trustworthy workers. Treated with a little amagination and consideration, they may be able to form new attachments in their lives bereft of love and affection.

But all this means forgetting our old ways with servants from whom we expect devotion, honesty, efficiency and twenty-four hour's service without our showing any consideration in return. In a place like Bombay, where our own children cannot have separate rooms, it would be foolish to talk of allotting a room for the servant. But we certainly can allow him (or her) to have a few hours of the day to himself during which he can rest and attend special classes, where he can pick up a new art or craft. Such arrangement would prove a boon to the refugee employees for tiding over their present difficulties. If we are prepared to bring about this new orientation in our attitude, they need not feel it below their dignity to accept domestic employment. In Western countries where human labour isn't so cheap as in India it is a common practice for university students to take up part time domestic employment to help pay the college fees

Since the war-time industrial expansion, domestic labour has not only become scarce and costlier but it is being looked down upon even by the illiterate 'Rama' In a free and literate India domestic labour will demand a fair deal. It'll be in the interest of the employers to recognise the spirit of the changed times.

Organized in Chicago in 1920, the League of Women Voters of the United States of America, which today has a membership of 72,000, has played a vital part in educating for active and intelligent citizenship and in supporting progressive measures from the community to the international level.

Problems like education, tax reform, health and welfare and constitutional reform receive the league's concentrated attention; and when specific national issues arise, its regular publications and bulletins present information, pro and con, concerning the issues involved and league groups small enough for every member to participate discuss the problem.



Gandhiji walking with 'Ba' at Sewagram. The fourth death anniversary of Kasturba falls next Sunday (February 22).

League Of Women Voters Of U.S.

The purpose of the League of Women Voters of the United States shall be to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in Government." This statement in the by-laws of the organization provides an important clue to the work being done by its 72,000 members in 550 communities throughout the United States.

Organized in Chicago in February, 1920, in conjunction with the Victory Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the League has played a vital part in educating for active and intelligent citizenship and in supporting progressive measures from the community to the international level.

International co-operation has been a major interest of the league since the early 1920's. It has vigorously supported United States participation in the World Court, reciprocal trade pacts, "Lend-Lease", and the United Nations.

In the national sphere, the league has worked for specific legislation aiding women in industry, promoted child labour laws, worked to extend the civil service merit system in all levels of government, supported pure food and drug laws, and supported Federal aid to equalize educational opportunity.

Its "current agenda" for 1946-48 includes:

1. Control of atomic energy;
2. Strengthening of the United Nations;
3. Governmental economic policies; and
4. Reorganization of the Congress.

In the States the local leagues work intensively on such problems as education, tax reform, health and welfare, and constitutional reform. In local communities the league members concentrate on such problems as improvement of public schools, health and housing, and better community government.

Realizing that a democratic government rests on intelligent citizenship, the league provides an extensive voters' service. This includes furnishing information about candidates and issues before elections; carrying on discussions of live issues between elections; publishing qualifications" as a means of judging fitness of candidates for public office; reminding and election procedures to assure secret ballots and honest counts.

The league itself furnishes an excellent illustration of the democratic procedures it seeks to further. All women citizens are invited to become members (there also are many men associate members); no single group of professional, economic, political, or social description predominates; league officers and board members do not hold prominent political party positions and publicly resign their office if they decide to accept major party responsibility.

The national programme, drawn up at the biennial convention, is the end result of recommendations from local community leagues, and the programme is carried out largely at the community level. National and state leaders travel extensively among the local leagues in order to maintain close and personal contact.

When specific national issues arise which require league action, its regular publications as well as special bulletins present basic information concerning the issues involved. Both sides of the question are brought out, and league groups small enough for every member to participate discuss the problem. If necessary, a whole series of meetings may be carried on throughout the community. Visual aids such as motion picture shorts and film strips are used to stimulate interest and discussion.

Once they have formulated their views on the issues, the league members write or wire their Congressmen and public officials, hold large meetings to help express public sentiment. Newspapers and radio stations also carry the league's views. But primarily it is the work of individual members and citizens in their home communities that makes league work effective.—USIS.

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY.

A four spot is not a high card—but when it is the top card of the three outstanding, it is high indeed. The only trouble is that it doesn't look very high to a player who has not been watching too carefully.

Against the four-spade contract, West opened the heart jack. East took the king and ace, then returned the four spot for his partner to ruff. How did East know his partner had no more hearts? Because his follow-suit play to the second lead was the lowest outstanding. When a player has led his top card of partner's suit, his next play should be the next higher card. Thus, when his play to the second lead is the lowest, partner can tell he has no more.

As East had hoped, West was able to ruff the third heart with the spade ten and declarer discarded a club from dummy. Now, if West had been spot-watching, he would have noticed that the hearts which had not yet made their appearance (other than the queen, which was marked in South's hand) were the three and deuce, and that by leading back his highest heart, East was announcing the higher ranking plain suit as the one West should return. With a diamond shift, East would win and lead a fourth heart and West would get a second ruff—setting the contract two twicks.

But West noticed only that the four spot was a small card, and returned a club. Declarer won, drew trumps, discarded his losing diamond on dummy's third club, and made his contract.

Both sides vulnerable.
East dealer.

NORTH
♠ 9 7 4
♡ 10 8
◇ K Q 8 5
♣ K Q 6 3

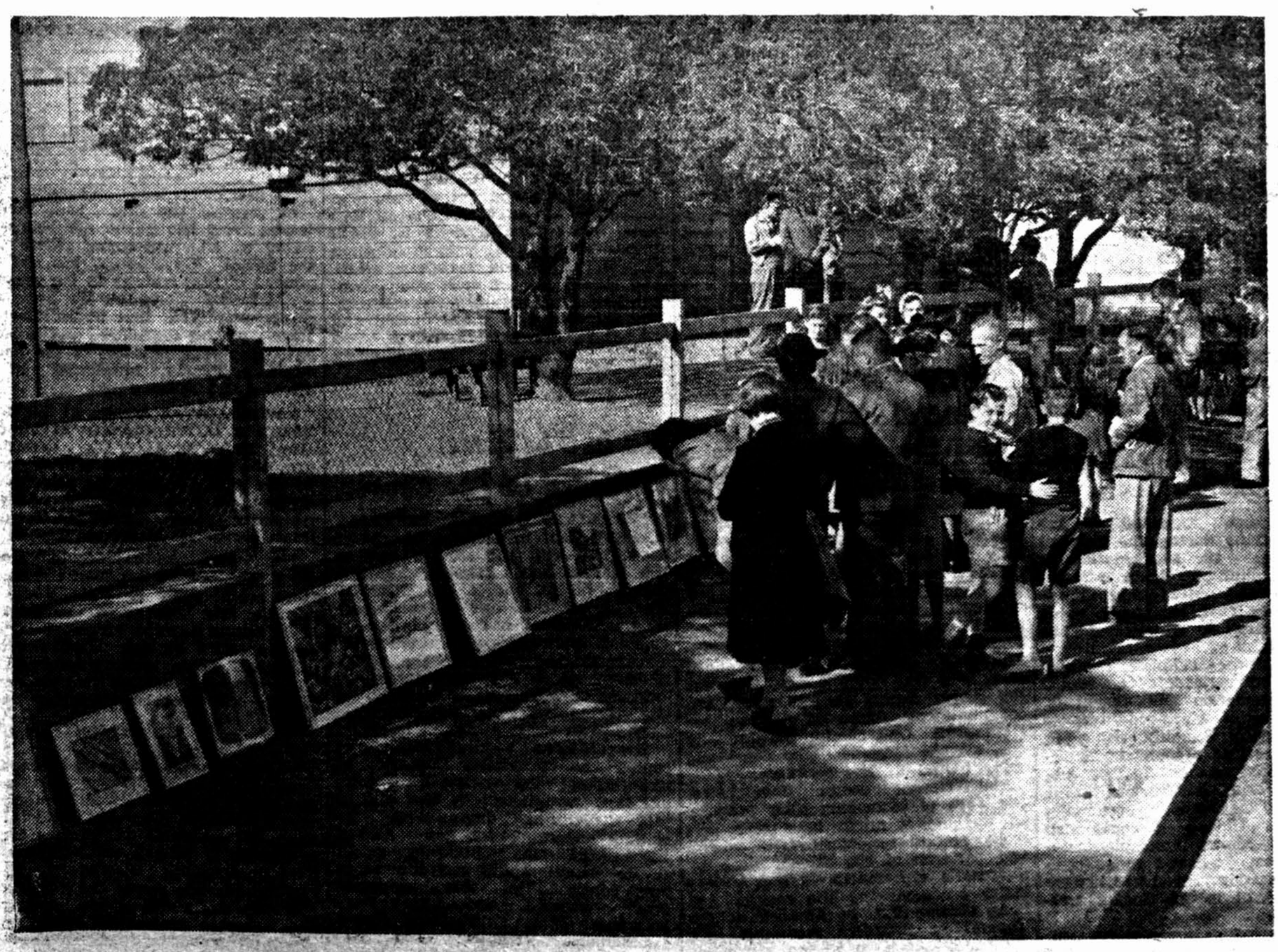
WEST
♠ J 10 6
♡ J 5
◇ J 10 9 4
♣ J 10 8 7

EAST
♠ 8
♡ A K 4 3 2
◇ A 7 6 2
♣ 9 5 4

SOUTH
♠ A K Q 5, 3 2
♡ Q 9 7 6
◇ 3
♣ A 2

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♡	Dbl	Pass	2◇
Pass	3♠	Pass	4♠
All Pass			



Springwood citizens pause to look at the picture exhibition as they stroll down their main street. Springwood is a popular Blue Mountains resort where many Australian artists live.

Art For The Man In The Street!

Novel Australian Exhibition

By Leo Kelly

Pictures: Verdun Gadsby

A drazzling row of brilliant canvasses lined up outside a school fence caught the eyes of motorists as they whisked into the little Australian township of Springwood, perched high up in the Blue Mountains 50 miles from Sydney, one spring day recently.

The man in the street stopped to stare; and some people stayed to buy a picture at what was probably the first footpath art show in Australia.

"Over the Fence", as the exhibition was called, was not for any group of desperate, penniless artists. It was the highlight of a five-day campaign by progressive minded citizens in aid of the Springwood War Memorial Community Centre.

Straddled across the Great Western Highway, which always carries a heavy through traffic of city trippers, Springwood was an ideal place for such a show. A holiday weekend was chosen, and by the close of it enough pictures had been sold to build the fund up Rs. 1,600.

The show was promoted and run by Springwood's energetic, 53 year-old George Finey, who is also a leading Australian caricaturist, cartoonist and artist.

Finey persuaded eight well-established Australian artists, several of whom are known overseas, to contribute to his show. All were citizens or one-time citizens of Springwood. They included Norman Lindsay, "high priest of aestheticism in Australia for many years", Frank Medworth, Lecturer in Charge of the

(Continued On Page 4)

Passing motorists, local citizens and school children stop to look at the paintings.

Loading Australian caricaturist and Prominent Springwood citizen Brewitre 53 year-old George Finey, who spons red the show discusses with two passing golfers his painting "The Old Shack". Young cyclist hanging over school fence is just as fascirated.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By CHRONICLER

At last the A.I.R. may be said to have lived down its former reputation of being Anti-Indian Radio, but I am afraid it is still liable to be suspected of being Anglo-Indian Radio.

The broadcasts arranged by the different stations during the thirteen days following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi no doubt reflected the mood of the nation—first time in fourteen years that the A.I.R. could legitimately claim to be voice of the Indian people.

Apart from the complete coverage of events and ceremonies connected with the cremation and immersion, and the series of world-wide tributes to the memory of Gandhiji, the A.I.R. also used a certain amount of imagination in broadcasting feature programmes to bring out various facets of Gandhiji's many-sided personality and character—though I would wish the spiritual—almost metaphysical—aspect was not allowed to so completely overshadow the revolutionary role of Gandhiji in the Indian freedom movement.

Also the common man—a peasant, a worker, a humble housewife—could have been brought to the microphone to broadcast his feelings and emotions on the death of the Great Leader who had identified himself so completely with the life and misery and aspirations of the common people.

*

"Balidan"

Among other commendable features the one that impressed me most was a radio play, "Balidan", written by H. R. Shah and featuring top-flight artists like Durga Khote, Raj Mehra and Mohamed Safdar, broadcast by the Bombay station.

I liked this play because its theme and form were so completely Indian, the allegorical fantasy conjured out of the common mythological terms and notions known to our people; because the artists were so obviously and sincerely attuned to the mood of the play—which, indeed, is the mood of the entire nation; because Raj Mehra's diction and nuances are a delight to hear and Durga Khote is a matchless artist whether on the screen, stage or radio. Her performance as Bharat Mata in this play was as great and memorable as her film role in "Seeta" or "Raj Rani Meera." In her rendering of Mother India, demented by anguish and stricken by grief at the death of her greatest and most beloved son, she personified the feelings of the millions and gave expression to the mute misery of a whole sub-continent.

*

Fashion Parade At Funeral Parade!

Running commentaries are a novelty in our country—so far restricted to the field of sport. This was the first time that the radio brought an event and ceremonies of national interest to every listener-in, and literally millions must have sat glued at radio sets to hear every detail of the cremation and immersion ceremonies. Technically, it was a phenomenal achievement—specially the commentary on the funeral procession which must have been arranged at only a few hours notice. Nor was the proper feeling absent from the commentators' voices—in English or Hindustani. One cannot imagine any one, even a foreigner, who could help being moved by the occasion.

But different people have different ways of expressing their feelings. In England it might have been perfectly normal to describe the colours and patterns of the dresses worn by diplomatic representatives and society ladies accompanying the cortege of King George V, or in America at the funeral of President Roosevelt. But it was a shock to Indian sentiment to hear the commentator describing the colour of Lady Mountbatten's dress at the precise moment of the Mahatma's funeral pyre being lit. It was not only inopportune, it was in utter bad taste, and introduced an element of levity and triviality on a solemn occasion—the most solemn occasion in the life of this nation.

The commentator (it was De Mello, I believe) was otherwise excellent. He had the right voice and the right manner. But he did not have the right approach. With all his subdued voice and (I am sure) the ring of sincerely felt sorrow, his was the typical Anglo-Indian approach; the weather, the sun shining brightly, the colour and sparkle of soldiers' uniform, the all-too-frequent reference to personalities (among whom the Mountbattens were mentioned a score of times) the description of what Lady Mountbatten was wearing and the colour of the officiating priest's shawl and Pandit Nehru's sherwani It might have been smart journalism or smart radio commentary in the West, but such things do not interest us in India

What we wanted to hear was about the historic memories the occasion evoked in the commentator's mind, the memories of the Mahatma's long pilgrimage in search of Truth and FREEDOM. The Dandi March, the wanderings in Noakhali, the treks to various jails, the fasts, the Quit India resolution, the challenge to imperialism. But, of course, such things cannot be harmonised with a fashion commentary.

And these thoughts would have come to his mind only if the commentator was steeped in the traditions of his country's fight for freedom, and had not been chosen for this job only by virtue of his Oxford accent and his pleasing radio manner. I would be the last person to raise a racial or communal issue, but certainly a commentator describing the process of cremation ought to know something about the ceremonies connected with it.

If it has become the voice of the nation, the All-India Radio ought not to be shy of an Indian accent. "Quit India" applied to Oxford accents and bureaucratic Lord Haw-Haws (to whom a cricket match or a prince's wedding or the funeral of Gandhiji are all professional assignments, calling for the same slick technique) and the psychological and cultural stranglehold of imperialism as much as to the political domination.

In contrast to the English commentary on Gandhiji's funeral is the Hindustani commentary with the film of the funeral procession and cremation released by Motwane Films and Eastern Movies. The newsreel itself has been made with imagination and appropriately subdued artistic simplicity. No attempt to be clever, no false heroics, no pictorial stunts. A great, solemn occasion simply, solemnly picturised. I do not know who wrote the Hindustani commentary, but it is intensely moving without in the least being theatrical or over-emotional. The language is the simple, balanced Hindustani which the Mahtma himself used and propagated. And instead of dwelling on trivialities like the weather and fashions, the commentator, as he sees and describes the procession, lets his imagination conjure the memories of Champaran and Dandi and Noakhali—milestones on India's road to freedom. Moreover there is an intimate, man-to-man note in it, which reflects the personal bond of affection between 'Bapu' and each one of us. And once again I must compliment Raj Mehra for speaking the commentary not only with a fine diction and intonation, but with FEELING and warmth and genuine understanding of the occasion

*

Hit In The Knee, Blinded In The Eyes!

"MAAROON GHUTNA, PHOOTAY AANKH" (Hit in the eye, blinded in the eyes!)—or the strange case of the Madras and Bombay governments who set out to ban COMMUNAL organisations and ended by banning COMMUNIST organisations. Could it have been a "printers devil" —"communalist" mistaken for "Communist"? Or is it a simple case of political opportunism—of striking at the communists while the communal iron is hot?

The Madras government, of course, has outstripped Bombay in this respect. As against three communal organisations, it has banned four Communist organsations, including an ambulance, too. Also it has banned the SHANTI SENA (Peace Army) which was formed to fight communalism and propagate Peace. Strange reactions to the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi by a communalist (Printer: For Karl Marx's sake please DON'T mis-spell it as COMMUNIST) and the implication of communal organisations in the murder conspiracy!!! (Sorry, we haven't go more exclamation marks though the occasion demanded a dozen at leaest).

The Bombay Government has panned along with the R.S.S. and the Muslim National Guards, the RED GUARDS—the Communist volunteers who keep order at their meetings! Since, presumably, the objection is to the word "Guards", the next on the list might be the Home Guards—followed by the gentry who wave red and green flags at railway stations!

Now the Communists can be accused of many different things—and any time Home Minister Morarji Desai wants he can call me to add some juicy bits to their indictment—but there is one thing of which they CANNOT be accused — COMMUNALISM. Indeed, they have been most vociferous against the communal organisations like R.S.S. and the Hindu Mahasabha that are involved in the conspiracy to murder Gandhiji and other Congress leaders. Theirs was the only voice raised against the princely states that have now been implicated in the conspiracy

In some other context if the Communists commit some illegal acts, the Government might be justified in taking action against them. But I see neither logic nor justice in banning Communist organisations at a time when all our energy should be expended on dotting out communalism.

At the moment the logical syllogism that forms itself is this:

A member of the Hindu Mahasabha and R.S.S. murdered Gandhiji.

The Communists are sworn enemies of the R.SS. and Mahasabha.

Therefore, ban Communist organisations.

As you will admit, it doesn't add up!

*

Or Does It?

For here is a news report from Indore. The state has BANNED the Communist propaganda AGAINST the Mahasabha.

It only remains to announce prizes and awards for propaganda in favour of R.S.S. and the Mahasabha.

*

Background To Murder

A perusal of the file of "Hindu Rashtra" the Poona Marathi daily edited by Nathuram Vinayak Godse, the alleged assassin of Gandhiji reveals the startling fact that for months this paper was openly carrying on a virulent campaign against Gandhiji, Pandit Nehru and the Congress in general. In its very last issue there was a scurrilous attack on Premier Nehru under the heading, "The Pandit of Cattle", the abuse provoked by Nehru's forthnight condemnation of R.S.S. at Amritsar. Earlier issues contained inflammatory headlines ridiculing the Mahatma's fast and an editorial headed "UPOSHNACHE NATAK" (The Farce of the Fast) in which ridicule and abuse is heaped on the revered head of Gandhiji.

Someone has raised the question: how was the editor of an unknown paper able to finance his shady conspiratorial activities? The answer is partly provided by the pages of "Hindu Rashtra." For a paper of its insignificance it carried a good bulk of advertising—including (mind you) a BIG ADVERTISEMENT PAID FOR BY GOVERNMENT, ADVERTISING BONDS, AND ISSUED BY HOME AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT! So not only was Godse allowed to carry on his scurrilous propaganda, but he was, in a way, even given financial assistance by the Government! If only the Home Department spent even half its time and energy in suppressing communalism of the Godse brand instead of concentrating its attention only on Socialists and Communists!

And now read the following, an English rendering of a passage from the editorial of the other Mahasabha organ, "Kesari", of January 30—the very day on which Gandhiji was murdered in cold blood:

> There is a Sanskrit proverb which says that those who are bereft of thought (reason) fall in a hundred different ways. An apt illustration of this is provided by the Congress with its consent (creation) of Pakistan and subsequent submission to it. It is the duty of every nationalist section of the country to point out this fall to those who can't see it and TO PREVENT IT if possible.
>
> Those who realise this should utilise the movement they consider proper as a means. We consider the Hindu Mahasabha to be so and that is why we advocate its policy. But the most important thing is that the people should resent the present perverse ways (of the Congress) and do their best to correct them. We would welcome such as development BY WHATEVER MEANS MOVEMENT, LEADERSHIP OR IT CAN BE DONE.

Soviet Government's Condolence For Mahatma Gandhi's Death

In view of the fact that various letters from the public are being received by us, expressing regret why the Soviet Government has not expressed official homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, we have the privilege to state that Soviet Government's official condolence and homage have been communicated to the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the 31st January last.

Immediately on receipt of the note from the Indian embassy in Moscow about Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, the Soviet Foreign Ministry sent on the 31st January to the Indian Embassy a note expressing heartfelt sympathy and condolence for the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Soviet Ambassador in India, K. V. Novikov, on behalf of the Soviet Government went to Birla House to pay the last homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Novikov personally called on the Indian Prime Minister there and expressed his Government's homage to Mahatma Gandhi and condolence for his tragic death.

—TASS (Delhi).

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So Many Insults!

Allen A. Funt, producer of the Candid Microphone programme of real-life conversations with people ignorant that they are talking into a microphone, is here seen editing one of the sequences. An hour and a half of recorded eavesdropping is finally heard as a seqvence lasting from one to five minutes.

He Lives *By* Insulting People!

By PETER WARING

Allen Funt hopes to make a fortune in 1948 through insulting people. The originator of the American "Candid Microphone" programme, he insults strangers and broadcasts their outraged reactions through a tiny microphone hidden beneath his waistcoat.

So far he has escaped physical injury, even although one of his victims was a sailor whose willingness to offer a matchbox was met by disparaging remarks about his features and ancestry.

THE well-dressed lady with the "New Look" entered the Madison Avenue shoe-store, sat down removed her shoes, and looked about for somone to serve her.

A dark-haired young man who looked more like an actor than a shot salesman aproached and asked if he asked if he could help her.

"I want to see some high heeled court shoes" she said.

"You're too ugly for court shoes" said the salesman speaking in a monotone. "At your age you should wear elastic-sided boots. Better still you should stay in a bathchair and let your grand-daughter wheel you round. That's an awful hat you're wearing. Did you get it off the city rubbish dump..?"

No, the "shoe-salesman" had not suddenly lost his mind. He was Allen A. Funt, originator of America's most laughable, most debated radio programme, the "Candid Microphone" programme which specialises in making people lose their tempers and speak unguardedly into a hidden microphone which carries the dialogue to an out of sight wire recorder. Mr. Funt, despite the high physical risk of his occupation, is still unmarked.

Thursday Night At Eight

Let us return to the lady who wanted a pair of court shoes.

Still speaking in the same disarming voice and standing close to the customer so that every word she says is picked up by the tiny microphone hidden underneath his waistcoat, our Mr. Funt waits until the lady has regained her composure and begins to tell him what she thinks of his conduct. His insults have been carefully prepared in the hope that they will bring forth even deadlier replies

And they usually do.

An "edited" version of this and similar clashes goes out on the air over America every Thursday night at eight.

In this shoe-store scene, incidentally Funt (who of course was working in league with the venturesomt store manager who said he would try anything once) waited until the lady in question was so enraged that she shrieked for her own shoes and prepared to leave.

"But madam" said Funt suavely "you were wearing only one shoe when you came in. Remember-"

The lady's reply was deltted in the subsequent editing that took place in the Funt office on Vanderbilt Avenue

50-Dollar Cheque Helps

With a little co-operation, says Funt, he hopes to undertake 40 such broadcasts in the coming year. His job, he explains, is not an easy one. He has to make sure that his "victim" does not see the wire that leads from the hidden microphone to the wire recorder which his technician is manipulating somewnere out of sight. There is a little matter, too, of getting the victim to sign a form that he or she is willing to have the recording broadcast. This takes a lot of salesmanship but most people eventually agree a cheque for anything up to 50 dollars usually helps.

In these days of wire recording to cut out highly-coloured conversation is an easy matter—as easy, in fact as cutting a piece of ribbon and joining it together again. On one occasion Funt's assistant, given the job of leting all the bad words, walked into Funt's little office and announced that there was almost nothing left to go on the air. This particular "production" was a recording of the time when Funt approached a sailor on Broadway, asked him for a match to light his cigarette, then proceeded to strike the whole boxful slowly while making remarks about the sailor's features, ancestry, and dubious method of making a living.

On another occasion he took his "Candid Microphone" into a restaurant. It was the peak of the rush hour, but Funt insisted on reading through the whole menu slowly from top to bottom while the waiter dallied irritably at his elbow. Then he asked for substitute dishes on the table d'hote dinner and insulted the waiters for not having them. He also suggested meekly that waiters should never come on duty with dirty nails. In the subsequent broadcast you could feel the tension mount between the two until the waiter finally exploded.

America Fears

Funt may make a fortune from his Candid Microphone in 1948 but a large portion of the American populace is now beginning to fear that this may become as great a craze as the "candid camera" fashion of the early 'thirties when it was the game to take pictures of everybody in sight while completely off-guard. Funt, however, wants to go on recording....if he can escape with a whole skin.

Which if you remember the law of averages, and also that you can try a man only so far, is extremely doubtful.

A pilot officer was detailed to telephone an urgent message to the Air Ministry. He was switched from one person to the next, until finally he lost his temper with the seventh person to whom he had been put through.

As he blew up, a voice at the other end thundered, "Do you know who I am? I am Air Marshal Blank!"

The pilot officer blinked, but shot back, "Do you know who I am?"

"No!" barked the air marshal.

"Praise be for that," said the pilot officer, and hung up.

Official: "And why do you think you'd make a good milkmaid?"

Fair applicant: I've been a barmaid at the Rose and Crown for five years."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I DON'T SEE WHY YOU GET SO TIRED--WHEN YOU BELONG TO A UNION YOU ONLY WORK EIGHT HOURS A DAY!
YEAH, BUT I JOINED TWO UNIONS!
GLADYS PARKER

..."Let me tell you I'm not yet the biggest ass in creation."

"Why worry? You're still young.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

A Day In The Life —

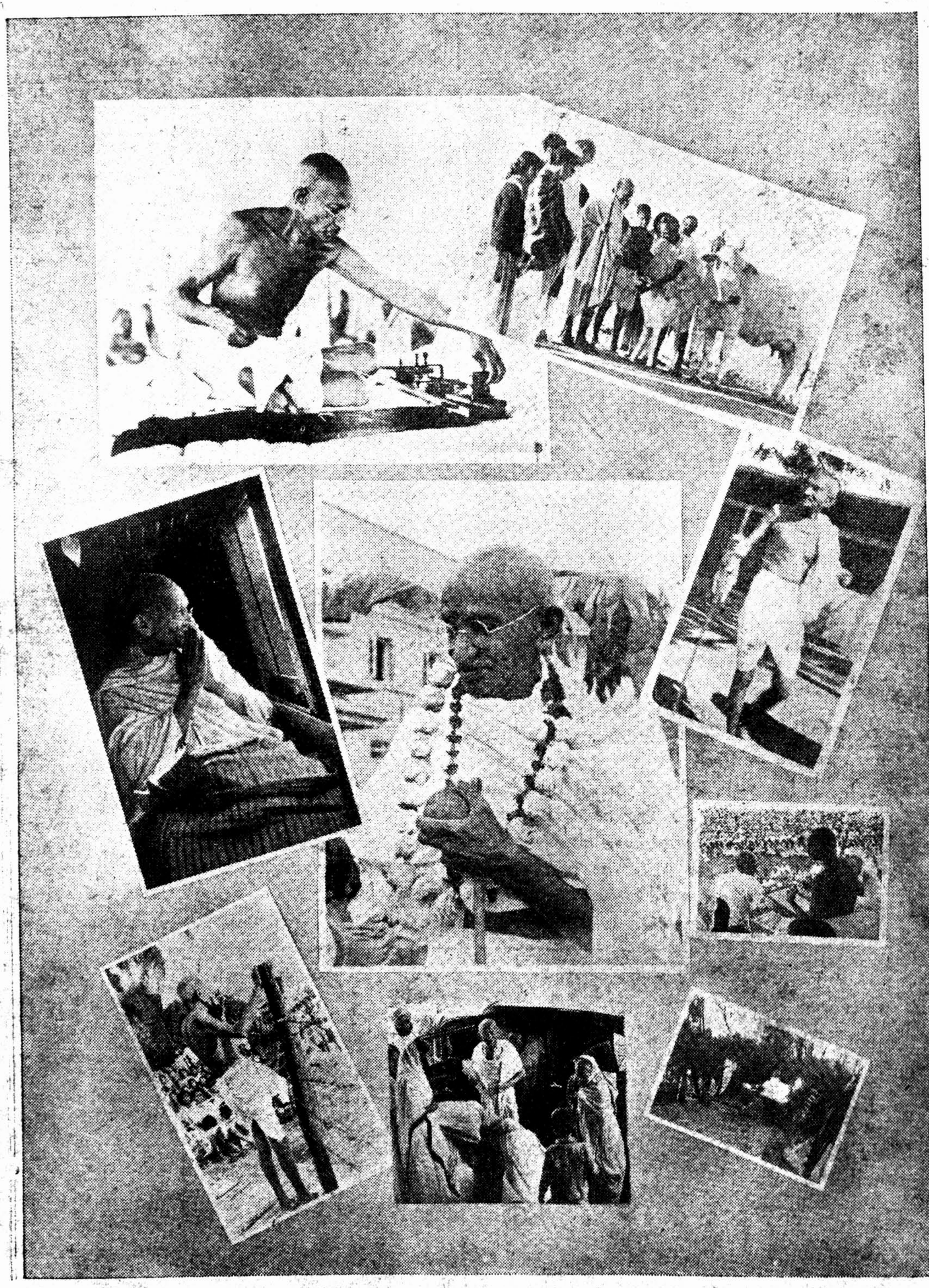

Photo-Montage
Courtesy
"Gandhiji"

— Of Mahatma Gandhi

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